The New-York Times.

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FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

No Movements of Importance Reported.

Gen. Burnside Perfecting his Arrangements.

The Visit of General Halleck to the Army.

General Hooker with his New Command.

FAREWELL ORDER FROM GEN. PORTER.

Headquarters,
Warrenton, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

Nothing worthy of record has transpired to-day within the lines of the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Burnside has been engaged with several of his principal officers, on matters of business.

Headquarters, Wednesday, Nov. 12—P. M.

Nothing of striking military importance has transpired to-day. Trains of supplies are continually arriving here. Gen. Hooker took command of his corps to-day, and was enthusiastically received.

Gen. Porter took leave of his officers and command, and left for Washington this afternoon.

Gen. Halleck arrived here this afternoon, and was heartily received by the officers of Gen. Burnside's army.

Warrenton, Thursday, Nov. 13.

Gen. Halleck returned to Washington this morning.

Reports at headquarters this morning indicate all quiet in the front.

NO REBELS NEAR THE POTOMAC.

Baltimore, Thursday, Nov. 13.

A correspondent of the *American*, dated Harper's Ferry to-night, says:

Several parties have reached here from Martinsburgh, from whom we have apparently reliable information of the condition of affairs in the Army of the Potomac up to Cherry Run, where Gen. Kelly is in command.

The rebels have apparently entirely abandoned the line of the Potomac. None of their troops have been seen or heard for nearly a week.

Our cavalry are actively scouting in the vicinity of Martinsburgh, and passing through it. It was reported there that Jackson had returned to Winchester with a considerable force, and was to move from that point westward.

The better opinion appears to be that if Jackson is in the Valley at all it is for the purpose of moving toward Staunton, as Gen. Cox's march toward that point with a National force is exciting apprehensions among the rebels. A week ago Gen. Cox was known to be in Highland County, within forty miles of Staunton.

REPORTS FROM THE FRONT.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Nov. 13.

The Washington *Star* of this afternoon says:

"We have information from the front, representing that a considerable portion of Jackson's force is making its way over the Northwestern Virginia turnpike, in the direction of Cumberland, Md."

While inclined to doubt the accuracy of the news, so far, at least, as to the extent of the rebel force marching in that direction, if it be true, Jackson designs seeking to divert as large a Union force as he can from the serious work now before Burnside. The ruse is an old trick of his, which will hardly win this time, we apprehend.

The rebel authorities are just now bending every nerve to strengthen their army between the Rappahannock and the Rapidan. Floyd's entire force has been recalled from Western Virginia, and if not already arriving at Gordonsville, will have all been gathered there in a few days.

Bragg's movements, too, have been shrouded in mystery for more than a week past, and rebel citizens of Virginia sincerely believe that he is also rapidly moving up by rail to join Lee's army.

But for the recent stay of the advance of our Army of the Potomac, all these rebel efforts to strenghen their forces to meet the shock of battle soon to come off, if the advance be not abandoned altogether, would have been too late, for, by to-day, an engagement that would have placed the throat of Richmond—Gordonsville—in Gen. McClellan's grasp, would probably have been fought and won.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S FAREWELL.

The Departure of the late Commanding General—Arrangements for Scenic Effect—Threats of Insubordination—How the General Received the News—He is to Write the History of the Army of the Potomac.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
Warrenton, Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1862.

The last echoes of the cheers from a hundred thousand throats that yesterday rang from camp to camp, and were borne out on the pulsing air, have died away; Gen. McClellan has gone, and the army turns again to the work before it. It was necessary for the late Commanding General to leave. He had his election of modes of doing so, and he has chosen to cause the trembling fates of the nation to stand still, while he has filled up four days with *an elaborate spectacular and dramatic farewell.* May I be pardoned before thee, austere Nemesis! O, sacred Truth! if the phrase maligns the man, it is the conviction which facts have forced upon my mind. A watchful observer of all that has been said and done since the order of removal came, I have been unable to escape the constant impression that what passed before my eyes was of the nature of scenic effect, prepared by the hand of the cunning artificer. I have seen the priests of Dodona that pulled the strings that made the Oracle to speak as they wished. Men whom the authorities should know and mark, have busily circulated among the soldiers—dropping poisons—misrepresenting the action of the Government and inflaming the feelings of the troops. Officers still holding commands have, by hundreds, blatantly threatened to resign, and stirred up their men to mutiny. Heaven forefend that I should say the late Commanding General *instigated* these proceedings, but he has remained while they went on, and he has *used* the passionate elements thus evoked. Yesterday the grand farewell was made—thaumaturgy again! The General and Staff rode from camp to camp; the salutes, the shouts, the caps tossed high in air—all went off as per programme. The formula, "Now, boys, three times three for your *favorite* General," was repeated at each division with such curious iteration that one had to laugh at the artifice. "It's all played out now, boys!" exclaims a master *claqueur*. "Never mind," remarks a General still in command of a brigade, (how long will he remain?) "*we have only two or three days more to serve in the Army of the Potomac.*" "Why," insinuates another, "does he not take us down with him to Washington, and clean out the Abolition crew, as Cromwell did the Rump Parliament?"

I have nothing to do but tell the truth of what transpires; and if you are told that Gen. McClellan's departure has not been attended with every outward demonstration of passion on the part of the soldiers, you do not receive the true report. Time alone can separate what is genuine from what is factitious in the sentiment of the army toward their late commander. But with much that, for the time being, looks perilous, I feel every assurance that the effervescence will presently die away, the moral tone of the troops be restored, and a new life and courage be inspired. There are fictions that have, for the moment, all and more than the force of fact; but there is this peculiarity inherent in them, that, being rooted and grounded in no genuine conviction, and dependent on adventitious support, they do not last, but drop away and cease to be. I class the feeling for McClellan, or rather the form it has taken, with such fictions. It is not to be overlooked that that commander has many qualities calculated to inspire confidence and respect in soldiers serving under him. But that American citizens should have forgotten that they came out to serve their country, *and grown to imagine they came to serve George B. McClellan*, is a delusion which no qualities he possesses can explain. We shall by and bye be able to unravel the series of historical causes under which this phenomenon has grown into being. Meanwhile the spell is broken, and the time is not far distant when army and people will realize that, in the removal, an incubus has been lifted from off the nation.

With regard to the feelings of Gen. McClellan on his removal only indirect intimations have, of course, come out; but as I saw him on Sunday night at an informal reception given in his tent to the officers of the staff and others, puffing his segar with imperturbable tranquillity and cheerfulness, he masked well every emotion he may have felt. The oft-reiterated remark of "General, this is painful news," simply elicited the reply, "It was very unexpected to me, I assure you." Strong expressions indulged in by youthful members of his staff were quietly answered with, "We have only to obey orders." Champagne was upon a table in the corner, of which all partook. As the General lifted his glass he gave the toast—"The Army of the Potomac, and bless the day when I shall return to it." This same hope that he will ere long return to command the army I have heard him repeat several times to-day, although it is strangely contradicted by the remark which officers at headquarters report him to have made to the effect that he will "*never again draw sword under the present Administration.*" Enthusiastic individuals hinted repeatedly at the White House as his future command. This was answered with a smiling silence as to a remark by no means new. Some one observed: "General, we shall see you back in a fortnight." Said he, "If I never return to the Army of the Potomac, *may I live to write its history. It is a task to which I shall devote myself.*" To another; "I feel as if the Army of the Potomac belonged to me. It is mine. I feel that its officers are my brothers, its soldiers my children. This separation is like a forcible divorce of man and wife. It is unnatural." Of Burnside he spoke affectionately and hopefully. "Burnside is the best and honestest of men. He is no Mr. Pope. *He will do a great deal better than you expect.*"

To-day at noon the late Commander of the Army of the Potomac, accompanied by his personal staff, left Warrenton on a special train for Washington and Northward. For an hour previous to the departure, officers poured into the car in a stream, to bid him farewell. Burnside and he sat on the seat together in earnest, confidential intercourse. At length all had gone, and Burnside rose to leave. It was an interesting moment. McClellan held out his hand, and Burnside seized it warmly in *both* his. McClellan then placed his hand on the shoulder of his brother General, and with a look full of unutterable things, spoke a brief parting sentence to him, which is *his* legacy, and not the public's. As the train moved off *Northward* a powerful column of troops at that moment passed, moving *Southward*. It flashed on my mind as an emblem of the new order. Courage, and Onward!

W. S.

FAREWELL ORDER FROM GEN. PORTER.

Washington, Thursday, Nov. 13.

Maj.-Gen. Fitz-John Porter yesterday issued the following General Orders from headquarters of the Fifth Army Corps, dated camp near Warrenton, Va.:

By direction of the President of the United States, Maj.-Gen. Hooker has been assigned to the command of this corps. It has been my privilege to lead the little band of regulars, the permanent Army of the United States, inheriting the names, the records, the traditions of regiments that have borne the banner of our country through all its wars. It has been my privilege to lead noble regiments of volunteers, coming from different States, but becoming equally National through having the same purpose, the same dangers and the same sufferings. Having shared their perils and privations in the camp, in the bivouac, on the march and in half a score of bloody fields, to the officers and men of both classes I address myself. The confidence which, if I may judge by your acts, you have reposed in me, it has been my earnest effort to merit and requite. The personal regard which I am proud to feel that you bear toward me, is reciprocated by an ardent affection and a deep respect, which time cannot efface. The personal good fortune of each of you will be always a matter of heartfelt interest to me. The professional successes you will attain will be doubly grateful to me, inasmuch as they will be identified with the success of our cause. Among the most gratifying of my thoughts of you will be the assurance that your subordination and loyalty will remain in the future, as in the past—firm and steadfast to our country and its authorities.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Imboden's Rebels Attacked and Routed by Gen. Kelley.

Moorefield, Hardy Co., Va., Nov. 10, 1862.

To Gov. Pierpoint:

I left New Creek on Saturday morning, the 8th inst., and after a continuous march of 24 hours, a distance of about 60 miles, reached Imboden's camp on the South Fork, 18 miles south of this place, at 6½ o'clock yesterday morning. We attacked him at once and routed him completely, killing and wounding many of the enemy; also capturing his camp, 50 prisoners, a quantity of arms, 350 fat hogs, a large number of horses, cattle, wagons, &c.

The infantry were routed and entirely dispirited, fleeing to the mountains. Their cavalry were, unfortunately for us, away on an expedition, or our success would have been complete. We burned their camp and returned to this place this evening. I had with me a detachment of the First New-York Cavalry, under the command of Col. McReynolds, the Ringgold Cavalry, under the command of Capt. Keys, the Washington Cavalry, commanded by Capt. Greenfield, Rourk's Battery and three companies of the Twenty-third Illinois Infantry, under the command of Maj. Moore. The infantry companies were carried in wagons. The New-York troops cannot be surpassed for patient endurance on the march or for gallant bearing when in action. Our attack was so unexpected and impetuous that our loss is trifling, three or four men slightly, and one severely wounded; none killed.

B. F. KELLEY, Brig.-Gen.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Delicate Nature of Our Relations with France and Spain.

PROTECTION FOR NEW-YORK HARBOR.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Thursday, Nov. 13.

DIFFICULTIES WITH FRANCE.

The official announcement made some days ago by the State Department, that there is no reason to apprehend serious embarrassments with France on account of Gen. Butler's operations in Louisiana, is now proved to have this foundation and no more: The French Government has demanded full and immediate indemnity for all injuries inflicted upon French citizens by Gen. Butler; the immense armament—now nearly ready at Marseilles—being pointed to as the commentary on the diplomatic request. Our State Department, therefore, in announcing that there will be no difficulties, leading to a rupture of relations, merely informs the French Minister in advance, that it is ready to back down to any extent from Gen. Butler's acts; and that no defence of that officer's conduct, and no adequate examination of the French complaints will be made as a bar to this further effort to *conciliate*. The fact is, however, that a powerful sentiment here supports the justice of Gen. Butler's course; and that there are many influential advisers of the President, who think that this mode of invariably purchasing peace with Europe, by conceding every demand, is bad policy, certain in the end to result in still further claims of an even more outrageous character. They think we are strong enough not to sacrifice our own best officers to foreign clamor.

A SPECK OF TROUBLE WITH SPAIN.

The Spanish Minister has addressed to our Government a demand for an apology for the burning of a vessel in Spanish waters by one of the ships of Admiral Farragut's fleet. This act, it is complained, was made more heinous by insults to a Cuban magistrate who remonstrated against this wrong done in a neutral port. Spain evidently thinks herself strong enough, and the United States weak enough, to justify her threats, in case apology and reparation be not granted. The Spanish squadron now cruising in the Gulf might undoubtedly give trouble to the large fleet of our transport vessels which will soon, from all indications, be obliged to navigate that region. Looking at the course of France and Spain together, it would seem possible that the *entente cordiale*, broken by Gen. Prim in Mexico, may be renewed in a more northern latitude.

RETURN OF GEN. HALLECK FROM THE ARMY.

Gens. Halleck and Meigs returned late this afternoon from the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Halleck reached Gen. Burnside's headquarters yesterday afternoon, and spent last night in consultation with Gen. Burnside and the various corps commanders. He reports the army as never in better spirits, munificently equipped, weary of inaction, and eager for the decisive struggle now closely approaching. Up to 9 o'clock this morning, when he left the army, Gen. Halleck did not hear of one single resignation being tendered. The statement that Gen. McClellan labors to reconcile his chief officers to the change of command, is fortunately as much without foundation as without cause. Gen. McClellan too well knows the soldierly temper and unswerving loyalty of his men to engage in any such unnecessary labors.

DANGER TO NEW-YORK HARBOR.

Gov. Morgan, Hiram Barney and others from New-York arrived this morning, and obtained interviews with the President and the Secretaries of War, the Treasury and the Navy, relative to the fleet of iron clads now on their way from England to rebel ports. From private advices they represent New-York harbor as in danger of a visitation, and demand that two of our new iron clads be stationed off, or within the narrows for protection.

THURLOW WEED'S MISSION.

Mr. Thurlow Weed is here. His instructions will not be ready in time enough to let him sail by the *Scotia*, as intended, and his departure now depends somewhat on the nature of the next advices received from Europe.

GEN. FREMONT NOT ARRIVED.

Gen. Fremont did not arrive to-day, according to expectation, but will be here to-morrow. It is believed that he will be appointed upon the new Military Commission being raised to investigate the charges against distinguished officers in the service, or assigned to a command in case any Major-General shall throw up his commission.

GEN. PORTER.

Gen. Fitz-John Porter arrived here to-day with his Staff, and will probably remain until the investigation of the charges against him.

GEN. MEIGS.

There are many speculations upon Gen. Meigs' visit to the Army of the Potomac, in company with Gen. Halleck. It is said by his friends that the military genius he is supposed to possess will no longer be permitted to be devoted entirely to the performance of mere administrative duties, but that he will soon be assigned to an important command in the field.

FALSE REPORTS.

An officer of Gen. Fitz-John Porter's Staff, arrived to-day from the front, pronounces the stories of mutiny and resignations to be base fictions, originated by incendiary parties for effect, and calculated equally to dishonor Gen. Burnside and Gen. McClellan.

THE LIQUOR-DEALERS AND THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

In consequence of the order of Gen. Wadsworth, prohibiting the retail of liquors within this District, but few dealers in the "ardent" have taken out licenses. They contend that they should be allowed to sell as formerly, as they are now taxed both by the Government and Corporation, but are perfectly willing, the most of them, to be restricted in their sales to citizens. Mayor Wallach, in pursuance of a resolution passed by both Councils, has addressed a letter on this subject to the Secretary of War, and also one to Gen. Wadsworth. It does seem unjust that dealers should pay tax upon an article they are prohibited from selling.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

A soldier writes, that Brig.-Gen. J. J. Bartlett, of Franklin's Army Corps, in the present advance, was suffering severely from rheumatism, and led his column in a carriage, drawn by a mule. The General said "that in the event of a battle, the excitement would enable him to keep his saddle, and he would not be left behind."

EXPERIMENTING WITH THE BIG GUN.

An interesting experimental practice with the immense 15-inch gun took place a day or two ago, at the Navy-yard. There were present to witness the operations, Secretary Wells, Assistant-Secretary Fox, Com. Harwood, and Capt. Dahlgren. The gun was loaded with a shell weighing 375 pounds, which was fired at a target, set at right angles, about three hundred yards distant. The target was built out of solid oak timber, eighteen inches thick, and constructed in such manner as to resemble the side of a ship. The oak plank is also covered with a solid wrought iron plate ten inches in thickness. The shell, striking the formidable piece of work, broke into innumerable fragments, some of them rebounding to the battery from which the ponderous gun was fired.

THE MONITOR.

It is expected that the *Monitor* will relieve the *Galena*, now stationed near the mouth of the James River, and that the latter vessel will be brought here to undergo a thorough overhauling, and to repair the damages she received in the attack on Fort Darling.

APPOINTMENT OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

The following appointments of Medical Examiners were made to-day by Commissioner Barrett:

Dr. S. C. Homington, Lawrence, Kansas.
Dr. J. W. Robinson, Topeka, Kansas.
Dr. Alonzo Garcelon, Lewiston, Me.
Dr. Philip R. Hay, Racine, Wis.
Dr. Wm. E. Dickey, Centreville, Ind.

MALTREATING SICK SOLDIERS.

A man named Joseph Bateman, residing in Georgetown, was arrested to-day by order of Col. Doster, on the charges of using disloyal language and of ill-treating sick patients at College Hospital. He was sent to the Old Capitol Prison.

NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN THE OLD CAPITOL.

There are now confined, in the old Capitol Prison here, one hundred and eighty prisoners of State and seventy-five prisoners of war. Another exchange is expected to take place in the course of a few days.

APPLICATIONS FOR PENSIONS.

Applications for pensions continue to come in daily by hundreds. Already over 4,000 applications for invalid pensions have been received by the Commissioner of Pensions, and about 5,000 applications for widows' pensions. Up to this date, about 600 applications for invalid pensions have been granted; but, of widows' pensions, a smaller number have been allowed, owing to the unavoidable difficulty and delay in obtaining the necessary evidence of service, &c., from the Adjutant-General's office.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PENSION AGENTS.

The Commissioner of Pensions is about to issue instructions to Pension agents in the several States, requiring them to forward to the Pension Bureau, as soon as possible, the names and address of all pensioners upon their rolls.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Thursday, Nov. 13.

LORD LYONS.

Lord Lyons, who returned to Washington yesterday, paid a visit of courtesy to President Lincoln this morning, in company with Mr. Seward, Secretary of State.

GEN. FREMONT.

Maj.-Gen. John C. Fremont has not been ordered hither, but visits Washington on leave asked for and granted a month ago for that purpose.

NO RESIGNATIONS.

It is ascertained, on inquiry, that no resignations have been received from the officers in the Army of the Potomac since the change in Commanders, and that officers who are not disposed to continue in the service, in consequence of the change, will find no difficulty in being relieved from the service.

COMMISSIONER BOUTWELL.

Commissioner Boutwell, having returned to Washington and partially recovered from his late illness, has resumed his duties in the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

THE DEFENCES OF NEW-YORK HARBOR.

Gov. Morgan and Collector Barney are here, in relation to the defences of New-York harbor. It is understood the proper departments have acceded to their request for adequate and immediate protection, and the requisite orders for that purpose have already been issued.

THE CHARLESTON IRON-CLAD STORY.

The story of an alleged iron-clad, which run the blockade off Charleston harbor, is traceable here to an event that occurred more than a month ago, and which was soon afterward published. The *Flambeau's* rifled guns made no impression upon the blockade runner simply because none of the random shots struck her. The rebel steamer ran by the *Flambeau* during the night. Much of what is said about the rebels being reinforced with iron-clad vessels from Europe finds no confirmation at the Navy Department, which is not indifferent to obtaining facts on that subject.

FOOLISH REPORTS.

Inquiries have been received here by Telegraph as to alleged disasters to the Army of the Potomac, involving the safety of Washington, and the re capture of Harper's Ferry. Reports of similar character have prevailed in Washington during the present week, but they were not considered worthy of serious contradiction, having no truth whatever for their foundation.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut.-Commanding L. H. Newman has been detached from the iron-clad steamer *Galena*, and Acting-Lieut. James Parker has been ordered to that vessel.

Lieuts. John Weidman and R. H. Lamson have been detached from the *Pawnee* at Philadelphia.

Commander L. C. Sartori has been detached from the command of the *Florida* and ordered to the command of the *Cyane* in the Pacific.

Commander S. B. Bissel has been detached from the command of the *Cyane*, and ordered to the Navy-Yard, Mare Island, California.

Capt. T. B. Green has been detached from that yard, and ordered to the Atlantic States.

Second Assistant-Engineer Boynton has been ordered to the gunboat *Winona*.

T. W. Drummond has been appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon in the Navy.

MASTERS' MATES.

Applicants for positions as Masters' Mates in the Navy should forward to the Navy Department a statement of their sea service, with recommendations from the Captains with whom they have sailed, and their age.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Rebel Reports of Operations in North Carolina

Advance of Gen. Foster's Army to Tarboro.

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS AT ALL POINTS.

Fortress Monroe, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

Sylvester Buel, formerly of Albany, N. Y., was found drowned in the moat yesterday.

He had been for same days in the guard-house for desertion, and attempted to make his escape by jumping through the embrasure into the moat, and being unable to land, was drowned.

Gen. Corcoran and Staff arrived at Fortress Monroe this morning.

Maj.-Gen. Dix went to Suffolk to-day to review the troops at that place.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Petersburgh *Express* Nov., 10th has the following:

The Ghost of Recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France and England after having been solemnly revoked for the tenth time, has again been dismissed to the shades below, where we hope it will remain for the balance of the war. We are tired of the freakish reappearance of this phantom, and wish never to see it again paraded before the public eye.

GEN. FOSTER'S OPERATIONS.

We have information that the enemy are in possession of Williamston and Hamilton, in Martin County, and a large Federal force is marching on Tarborough. Our small forces engaged them at Williamston, but the enemy's overwhelming numbers forced our men to fall back. Our loss, 12; enemy's, 100.

Much damage was done to the buildings by shelling in Williamston and Hamilton.

Cars have been ordered to Tarsborough to move Government stores. On Tuesday night all our available forces around Kingston received marching orders to go as near Newbern as they could get; consequently, we expect stirring news soon from that direction. We believe Weldon is the point the enemy wish to reach.

SALE OF NEGROES.

Mr. P. J. Trumbull sold in Warrenten, N. C., six negroes, on Wednesday last, at the following prices:

One negro man, 54 years old	$1,075
One negro woman, 50 years old	800
One negro woman, 34 years old	2,500
One negro girl, 20 years old	2,500
One negro woman, 18 years old, and infant	1,410
One negro girl, 16 years old	1,520

The negroes were all likely house-servants.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Arrival of Reinforcements—Departure of Gen. Foster's Expedition—Death of Capt. Pendleton—Sifting out the Incapables—Gov. Stanly at Work.

Newbern, N. B., Thursday, Nov. 6, 1862.

Ten days since, the Third, Fifth and Forty-fourth Regiments of Massachusetts troops arrived at Beaufort and came up to this city by rail. They were cordially received, and went into camp near the other regiments in the rear of the town. They made a fine appearance, with full ranks and new clothes. The appearance of a full regiment is only known to us traditionally. Decimation goes forward so rapidly in the service, by means of detailing men to special duties, which take them out of the ranks, by sickness, and by leave of absence, that a single new regiment looked like a brigade.

On Thursday, Oct. 30, before the new troops had got settled in their camps, the whole available force was ordered to march on an expedition against the enemy. A sufficient garrison was left, with the gunboats, to guard the town. I may not tell you how many troops went, but let it suffice that it was an army complete, artillery, cavalry and infantry, fully equipped and furnished for the work they had to do. This early campaigning was unexpected by the new troops; but they entered into it with enthusiasm, and will learn much more in a week than in a month's drilling.

No news which is forbidden has reached us. At Washington, North Carolina, there was a sad accident, which cast gloom over the army, and will cause the heartache in New-York. Capt. Pendleton, a volunteer aid to Gen. Foster, in carrying an order was thrown from his horse before the army and fatally injured. The surgeons in attendance at first thought he would recover. He had three ribs broken near the spine and a shoulder dislocated. It seems there was some concealed injury to the vital organs, for he suddenly expired, without any suspicion of imminent danger, having been previously awakened. His body will be forwarded to his friends immediately.

On Sunday, Nov. 2, the army took up its line of march. All persons not able to endure the fatigue of a movement at the rate of 20 miles a day were sent back to this city.

This is like the example of Gideon, who reduced his army before going to battle. May the result be as glorious in this case as in his.

Whether this is a cooperation expedition or not does not appear, nor would it be prudent to hint at the rumors which are afloat till the matter has further progressed. Of one thing the public may be assured, viz: that Maj.-Gen. John G. Foster will accomplish all that he aims at, unless red tape should tie his hands. He is, in many respects, a model General. The confidence of the troops in his prudence, knowledge, skill, courage and thoroughness is unbounded. He is of immaculate loyalty, and cordially ready to second the President's wishes in all respects. If he had an army of sixty or seventy thousand men in this Department he would soon cause the Virginia rebels to feel the necessity of strengthening their rear.

Gov. Stanly is again at work as a Military Governor. His office is thronged daily by those who have business to transact with him. He does not incline to order an election of Congressmen in the First and Second District of North Carolina, although he has the President's permission so to do. It is surmised that he fears undesirable persons would be elevated to office. But this can hardly be true, because of the assumption of power it would imply. He is said to have expressed a readiness to order an election if any considerable number of people should petition for it.

The sickly season is gone by, and our fears have not been realized. The average of sick has not risen much above the mark of the most healthy localities. Arrangements are going forward for the transfer of all the patients from Portsmouth and Beaufort to this city for the winter.

A large number of horses and mules have just been brought into town, which were taken by our troops from the rebels.

The First Regiment North Carolina Volunteers is fast filling up, and the Union sentiment among the whites in various localities is rapidly rising. Free labor, as soon as it is presented to the non-slaveholding community here, in its true aspect, strikes them as the remedy for all their woes. They begin already to envy the condition of the Northern yeoman as compared with their own. And small freeholds and abundant thrift loom up before them in the distance like Delectable Mountains.

As soon as we get authentic intelligence from Gen. Foster's army in the field I will forward it.

GEN. FOSTER'S EXPEDITION.

The following is an extract from a letter to his friends by a soldier in the Forty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment.

Camp at Newbern, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Our regiment last Thursday, together with the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, Tenth Connecticut, Fifth Rhode Island, some cavalry and artillery, in one brigade under Col. Stephenson, and the Seventeenth, Twenty-third and Twenty-seventh Massachusetts and some other parts of regiments, with cavalry and artillery, in another brigade under Col. Amory, the whole under Maj.-Gen. Foster, went on an expedition, part by the Neuse River, part by the river called the Tar, and part by land toward Little Washington. I with about eighty others was left behind as a camp guard. Last night two sick men and one wounded man returned. On Sunday night, I think, the brigade under Stephenson had a skirmish near Williamstown. Companies H and C, detailed as skirmishers, were passing over a creek, on the other side of which was heavy underbrush, when the enemy opened on them with a heavy musketry fire. They ducked, but each time that they came out to fire, the musket balls of the enemy rained in on them. They stood it for some time, but at length were compelled to fall back; then our artillery came up and soon cleared out the enemy, who numbered about 600. This skirmish took place in the dark.

Rollins, of Company H, and Morse, of Company E, were killed. De Peyster, Parker and Jacobs, of Company H, were wounded, and Lieuts. Stebbins, of Company D, and Briggs, of Company H, were wounded. Briggs went on with the regiment, and Stebbins was brought to the hospital here.

Our men went on to Williamstown and searched the place. Just before they got to the town they captured a rebel captain and were told by him that they would find his father's house near by. They went as he directed and came upon a rich planter's residence where was beef cooking and other provisions intended for the rebels, which they soon made way with. The sick men state that yesterday as they came down the river they heard heavy firing, and supposed that our troops were engaged with the rebels at Rainbow Bluff—one of the strongest places in this State, where the enemy have a heavy battery on a bluff too high for the gunboats to reach. They will attack on all sides.

Our camp is on a peninsula between the Neuse and Tar Rivers, on each of which are gunboats. We are on the ground occupied by the rebels as a camping-ground before the capture of Newbern. The weather has been like July, China and Tea roses in blossom in the gardens.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

Occupation of Holly Springs by Gen. Grant.

HIS PICKETS TWO MILES BEYOND.

A Dash of Cavalry at Lamkin's Mills

La Grange, Tenn., Thursday, Nov. 13.

Gen. Grant's advance occupied Holly Springs to-day, and our pickets are two miles South of that place.

A second dispatch says that Col. Lee, of the Seventh Iowa Cavalry, had driven in the rebel pickets at Lamkin's Mills, on the Talahatchie River, four miles south of Holly Springs, and captured one hundred prisoners, among whom were several officers and a captain on Van Dorn's staff. A brisk skirmish is now going on at Lamkin's Mills, and the rebels all retiring.

Gen. Grant is determined to drive the rebels to the wall, and to pin them there.

SKIRMISHING WITH GUERRILLAS.

Burkesville, Ky, Thursday, Nov. 13.

Sixteen hundred rebel cavalry have arrived here. They say 5,000 more are on their way to reinforce them.

At Nashville it was reported that a fight took place near Lebanon, on Tuesday, between Hennett's and Walford's Cavalry on the National side and Morgan's men on the other. Seven guerrillas were killed and one hundred and twenty-five captured; also a number of horses. Our cavalry is in pursuit.

Cheatham's rebel division is at Tullahoma.

Part of Bragg's army is reported at Knoxville.

The rebels are moving their sick to Chattanooga.

There are large Confederate stores at Murfreesboro.

GEN. McCLELLAN AT TRENTON

A Serenade and a Speech

Trenton, N. J., Thursday, Nov. 13.

The citizens of Trenton are perfecting their arrangements for a grand serenade to Gen. McClellan and his Staff officers to-night.

The General and his wife rode out together this morning in a private carriage, for the first time since his arrival here.

Large numbers of visitors are arriving here from Washington, Philadelphia, New-York, and other places, all anxious to pay their respects to the recent Commander of the Army of the Potomac, who expresses an earnest desire to remain perfectly quiet.

Reporters for the Press from New-York, Philadelphia and Washington, are also flocking here in considerable numbers.

An incredible number of letters arrive with every mail, directed to the General.

Trenton, Thursday, Nov. 13—11 P. M.

A delegation from Newark, New-Brunswick and other places, waited upon Gen. McClellan to-day. They invited him to visit their cities, but received no satisfactory answer. Immense crowds of people assembled in State-street, in front of Gen. McClellan's quarters at 9 o'clock.

The Trenton Cornet Band was present and playing a few airs. Gen. McClellan appeared at the door of the hotel, where he was addressed on the part of the citizens by Andrew Dutcher, Esq. Gen. McClellan replied as follows:

"My friends—for I feel that you are all my friends—I stand before you, not as a maker of speeches, not as a politician, but as a soldier. I came among you to seek quiet and repose; and from the moment I came among you, I have received nothing but kindness; and although I came among you a stranger, I am well acquainted with your history. From the moment I took command, your gallant sons were with me. From the seige of Yorktown to the battle of Antietam, I was with them and witnessed their bravery."

[Here the cheers were loud and long.]

"And that of the ever faithful and ever true Taylor; the intrepid and dashing Kearny. One word more. While the army is fighting, you, as citizens, see that the war is prosecuted for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution, for your nationality and rights as citizens."

It was almost impossible for the General to proceed in consequence of the dense crowd and the immense and prolonged cheering.

After he had retired, he was called out and simply thanked the crowd from the window, and bade them good night.

Gen. McClellan Urged for the New-Jersey Senatorship.

Paterson, N. J., Thursday, Nov. 13.

The *Daily Register*, of this city, nominates Gen. George B. McClellan for the United States Senatorship, made vacant by the death of John R. Thomso

FROM PARIS.

The Mexican Expedition—The Question of Intervention in America—The Orleans Princes—The Revolution in Greece—Garibaldi—An Unfortunate Duel, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1862.

In order to keep you as well informed as possible on all the movements relating to the Mexican expedition, I should tell you that the French War Office has just published proposals to all the principal iron manufactories of France for the furnishing of rails for the Mexican railways.

The foreign Secession journals shout victory over the proceedings of the Seymour Democracy in New-York, and in doing so, show the cloven foot, for these papers have clamored the most persistently for the abolition of Slavery, while they know that the Seymour platform is based on the maintenance of Slavery. Neither principle nor conviction is therefore at the bottom of their defence of the rebellion. The Seymour opposition is none the less a serious moral diversion in favor of the secession cause.

Now that M. THOUVENEL has resigned, I learn that no communication of any character has ever passed between the French Foreign Office and other European Cabinets on the subject of an intervention, directly or indirectly, in American affairs. The reader will then understand how far off we are from intervention, for even if there had been a commencement of negotiations, so many obstacles to an agreement would have risen up as to have arrested them at the threshold. But the case is so clearly one for non-intervention, that the European Cabinets have never even deemed it worth while to offer to commence negotiations! And this is the view I have constantly taken of the subject in my letters, because the information I have been able to collect from authoritative sources has uniformly pointed that way. In England, the Press, and even leading members of Parliament, have declared, in order to shield themselves from the odium, that France had offered to take the initiative in the affair, or at least that she had voluntarily offered to negotiate with England with a view to intervention; but this was false, as I wrote you at the time, and originated in the irresponsible advances of M. DE PERSIGNY, advances which in no way engaged his colleague of the Foreign Department, nor in fact met his approbation.

The official paper has just published a long letter from New-York entirely devoted to criticisms on the two American armies, in which the writer, while professing to be impartial, gives the credit of the best organization and highest military qualities to the Southern army. At the close the writer hazards the following assertions:

> "This war is a war without hope: its victories bring no results, and its battles will continue to be great sacrifices of human life in a struggle which bids fair to be eternally sterile."

The history of the campaign on the Potomac published by the Orleans Princes in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and to which I referred in my last letter, has been widely read and commented on, and it is safe to say, has done much good for the Union cause. In this connection I may mention that the popularity of the Orleans Princes in France is on the increase; that the cause of the family has at no time been so promising, and that it only needs some hostile act of the Emperor toward the United States to give a rapid increase to that popularity. But it so happens that the Bonaparte family are also sympathetic with the United States, so that in any case we may hope to enjoy hereafter, as we have done heretofore, the fast friendship of the people of France. Our only enemies in France are the "Divine right" people and those who have some special reason for sympathizing with the South.

Was there ever a more magnificent manifestation of the majesty of the people than that which has just taken place in Greece? Without the loss of a life, without the prison doors being opened to a single man, without a minute's perturbation of public order either within or without the State, a dynasty has been overthrown, and another weak monarch has been sent to promenade his griefs and his protestations through Europe. Verily, the good time seems to be rapidly coming, and poor GARIBALDI cannot be invited to the feast.

And in the case of GARIBALDI we see another manifestation on the part of the people not less grand and encouraging for humanity. Generally when a great man is vanquished, his name is hushed up, and people only dare talk of him in a whisper. GARIBALDI has been vanquished and his name has grown grander and more monumental than ever! Daily bulletins of his health are published and sent over the world by telegraph, as if he were, as he really is, the only universal monarch. The man, besides being honest and incorruptible, represents a principle, and people are afraid the principle as well as the man is wounded.

The arrestation of Italians at Paris, suspected of conspiring against the life of the Emperor, continues. The present Prefect of Police seems determined not to incur the censure which his predecessor received at the moment of the ORSINI attempt, and is taking precautionary steps in time. The arrests are, perhaps, only precautionary, and not based upon any intelligence of an organized conspiracy.

An unfortunate duel took place here last week, between Mr. DILLON, an American gentleman, and the young Duke of GRAMMONT-CADEROUSSE, brother to the gentleman of the same name who was lost on the *Arctic*, on his way to Washington as Secretary of Legation. Mr. DILLON came to France many years ago as a trainer of horses for racing, and at the time of his death was one of the editors of the *Sport*, and a member of the aristocratic Jockey Club. For some criticisms in his journal on M. DE GRAMMONT, the latter wrote a reply for the *Sport*, which Mr. DILLON refused to publish, but which was published in a Belgian paper. For this Mr. DILLON challenged the Duke, claimed the right of weapons, and named pistols. But the friends of the Duke claimed that he was the insulted party, because he was the first attacked, and the small sword was decided on as the weapon. They fought at St. Germain, and Mr. DILLON, who assumed the offensive, uncovered himself at the the third pass, and was run through the heart. The principal second of the Duke was, until the day of the fatal event, the Prince D'ESSLING, but at the duel a son of the Count DE FITZ-JAMES, while the principal second of Mr. DILLON was the Colonel Viscount DE NOE, a brother or "Cham" of the *Charivari*, and a gentleman who has just returned from a second visit to the United States. The Duke DE GRAMMONT has already had two duels, in both of which he was wounded. After the duel with Mr. DILLON he immediately fled to Belgium, and it is said deeply regrets the sad result of the affair. Mr. DILLON was 32 years of age, and leaves a mother and sister of whom he was the support. Both gentlemen were members of the Jockey Club, and the members have created from the funds of the Club a life pension for Mrs. DILLON.

Another melancholy event, which has created also much talk in aristocratic circles, is the suicide of the Count RIENCOURT, one of the Chamberlains of the Emperor. He was a handsome man of forty years of age, had everything in this world he desired, according even to his own avowal, and yet blew his brains out—his friends say for love.

MALAKOFF.

GOSSIP FROM CALIFORNIA.

"Richard Himself Again"—How the Greenbacks were Received—Shipping Gold—The Mines—A Regiment of Californians to be Raised.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Oct. 21, 1862.

"Richard is himself again," and the country hereabouts is consequently safe. I have neglected the dear public for a long time, but I've been busy and have had work on hand. I've been doing my country service, and illustrating my patriotism at so much per month, payable in "greenbacks," the advent whereof, in this country, was *not* heralded with delight. They met the reception that a stray dog often does in a country church when he runs up and down the aisles looking for his master. Everybody kicks at him and cry, "Scat, get out," &c. So it was with the poor "greenbacks." Twenty-dollar pieces scorned them; the Eagle clawed at them, and the Goddess of Liberty punches at them with her staff. They've no friends. Still we have to take them or nothing; and according to my experience, the sum of nothing per month and find yourself is not a rate of wages calculated to produce a high temperature of water in a cast-iron domestic utensil.

As I previously remarked, I have been too busy to write letters for the TIMES, but strange as it may appear, the TIMES appears to have got along without them, and very comfortably too, I should say, from appearances. I have, like Obadiah Oldbuck, turned over a new leaf, (it's the first of the week,) and am going to favor your readers with my "distinguished considerations" as often as circumstances will permit, made and provided I may be allowed now and then to answer numerous and divers letters to private correspondents through this medium, under a separate and distinct head," labeled "Answers to Correspondents." Save so much trouble. I knew a lazy chap once who only wrote about two letters a year, and those he made very general and indefinite, to suit all cases, and then took half a dozen press copies, and sent one to every person he was indebted to in the way of a letter. At last, like the "balance of mankind," he succumbed to the great weakness, and fell in love with *two* young ladies, in adjoining towns. Of course a correspondence sprung up, and from force of habit he resumed his usual way of doing it up; but, alas! the lasses happening to meet, took the usual violent type of feminine affection for each other, became mutually communicative and generous of communications. The consequences and the grand *dénouement* can easily be imagined. Of course the usual tearing of hair and anathematizing the stars, his eyes, &c., ensued on the part of the young gentleman, without any definite results. Subsequently we entered into an arrangement. He was the handiest hand at strapping a razor I ever saw, and I was the worst, and shaving was misery—it was wretchedness, long drawn out, even a worse job than a lady's "back hair." He agreed to strap my razor, and I was to write his love letters, which treaty, offensive and defensive, was religiously carried out, until finally we happened to fancy the same girl, and I got to signing my own name to them by mistake, which cleared up the wonder in his mind why it was that I kept getting "thick" with her, while he kept getting "thin."

He complimented me by insinuating that he had been like my razor, somewhat dull; but that I did not require strapping. So we fell out, and I have never fell in with him since; but I do say he *could* strop a razor "uncommon." I don't know but I might as well give the sequel, and confess a little piece of carelessness on my own part, subsequent, after the manner and style of Mr. Mickey Free. I wrote her a very long and tender epistle, and at the same time a shorter and much more matter-of-fact one to poor Major C., of the army, now dead, poor fellow. All yellow envelopes do look alike, and having inclosed the letters, proceeded to address them. A few weeks developed two most remarkable facts; firstly, that Miss —— had received my letter to Major C., wherein I denied emphatically having any serious intentions in the matter of the very young lady in question, as accused by him: and *he* had received a document somewhat calculated to give him quite a contrary impression. The sequel to this might also be surmised. My postage account the succeeding quarter showed a considerable diminution.

Well, since I last wrote a letter to the TIMES, so many things have happened that it is hardly to be expected that I can go back and bring up the account. Besides, in these fast days, news a day old is like stale bread, only to be used as a hash or boarding pudding at the end of the week for Sunday editors and Sunday papers.

The premium on gold in your city has had a very remarkable effect here; goods have been rushed off at less than New-York cost and the gold shipped—the premium of itself being a substantial profit. It has induced people to remit for old bills, and to pay debts they never intended paying; but the premium tempted them. You see, I owe BROOKS BROS. a hundred for those last clothes, and instead of letting it stand until it was glad to lay down, remit, say $75; I pay my bill and have the consciousness of having deserved a perpetual certificate of good moral character.

P. S.—I would suggest to BROOKS BROTHERS that however much fact there may be in my supposition, as to owing them the hundred, they had better regard the latter portion of my argument as simply theoretical, and not indulge in vain hopes. They might as well hand that little balance a stool and let it set down. (The above, as Artemus says, is ment sarcastrically.)

"Greenbacks" look melancholy, and stare suspiciously about them, in a timid way, like a newly acquired Thomas Cat, suddenly discharged from the bag in which she was brought home. They hear the chink and praises of the yellow metal, and "flings" at their flimsiness, and evidently think, however respectable they may be at home, they are at a fearful discount *here*. We see gold shows signs of weakening in New-York, Glad of it; for I have come very near having sundry and divers knock-down arguments with commercial gentlemen with a "high bridge" on the upper strata of their nasal organs, when offering Treasury notes, and receiving for answer: "I no takes 'em." As gold depreciates in the East, so will Treasury notes appreciate here, and soon become available, and no longer a "tender" subject. The Bulls and the Bears of Wall-street have much to answer for. I can shut my eyes and lay back in my chair, and see in my mind's eye so distinctly all those little dens along the Street where the Bears live, and those pens on the upper floors where the Bulls shake their horns and bellow, while the Bears below dance to the music. Wall-street is great. The time was when a man could pass through it unharmed, if he kept both hands on his pocket-book. I am told it is different now—nobody going that way pretends to take his watch and valuables at all—those who live there have, as a general thing, deposited long since all theirs with their Uncles residing in the vicinity of the Chatham and East Broadway.

The mines are producing as usual and I can't see any diminution or falling off in the steady receipts of gold dust, and Washoe silver bars. It is the opinion of those who have given the mining interests attention and have traveled through the State, that we have hardly scratched the surface yet, only just begun, and that the discoveries each succeeding year will eclipse those of the past. There are new discoveries every day being made in the mountains near the summits of the Sierra, and within the last month a richer district has been found than any yet, and bids fair to outstrip the far famed Washoe region. A year from this day claims that can now be bought at $10 a foot will bring from $500 to a $1,000. These mines have been mentioned and commented upon for some time, but little is really known of them as yet. I sent a staid, quiet, respectable old English gentleman, "a scientific cuss," as they call assayers here, and this morning I received a most remarkable document from him, denoting principally that it was a fabulous region for silver veins or else that old head of his had given out, got cracked, or met with such an accident as chickens in a barn yard occasionally meet with from rocks in the hands of unruly boys.

Of course I am "in" if it is as he says, and if it is not I am *out* "fifty." Should my communications hereafter be written on gilt paper—with a gold pen and forwarded by special messenger you may surmise that I have, in mining parlance, "struck it rich." We have had a very excited state of the mining stock market recently and our leading stocks Gould and Curry, and Ophir have "tumbled." Ten days ago Ophir stock was selling at $3800 per foot, $200 above par; day before yesterday it was sold at $1,800, a fall of $2,000 per foot—at the rate of $200 per day. Gould and Curry at the beginning, stood at $2,450; it declined to $1,700. To-day, it and Ophir both have stiffened—the latter closing at $2,250—an advance of $450 in two days—one of those a Sunday at that. There are, as I know, several stockholders in the East, and as they too may get a panic, I will give the whys and wherefores.

The Ophir mine is located on what is here known as the Comstock Ledge—named from the original locater. On this ledge are located several other rich mines, viz.: The Mexican Central, California and sundry others too numerous to mention. Above the Ophir on the side hill, a claim was located by a dissipated old miner by the name of VIRGINIA, running parallel to the Ophir, and has been generally considered as having been forfeited for non-compliance with the mining laws—for selling and swapping about until its original history had been almost forgotten. It has been contended by several people familiar with the mines who had examined the ground, that the Virginia Ledge would turn out to be *the* vein, or "mother vein," as it is called, and the Ophir, as now worked, only a spur. I remember hearing Major ROBERT ALLEN, Quartermaster United States Army, (now at St. Louis,) say that it would turn out that the Virginia Ledge would be found richer than any other ground in Washoe, and tried to get parties to join him in buying it up. Recently a great scientific, auriferous gun arrived here from the bowels of the earth down in Mexico, or South America. He came to inspect the Washoe mines, and all the mining men, speculators and those who had mines to sell and mines to puff, fell down at the feet of this great man and worshipped. Great things were expected—there was a hush in operations—PALMER had arrived; wait until we hear what PALMER says. Well, PALMER went to Washoe; everybody followed. For several days the stages to Carson were crowded, and the stage drivers said what in the name of several individuals not enumerated, who were not saints, is all this rush about. PALMER arrived in Washoe, He proceeded to eat and drink and refresh himself just like any ordinary mortal, and did not seem to be at all anxious or feverish. After duly restoring himself, he one morning walked out, and of course a crowd followed at a distance, stealing from rock to bush, and behind piles of dirt, &c., to see what PALMER did. PALMER took out his pocket handkerchief and blew his nose; he happened to blow to the eastward; the fact was noticed, and immediately claims in that direction went up. PALMER walked around without looking, and looked around without walking. He visited the Ophir. He visited the Gould and Curry; he came forth—the crowd hushed and waited for PALMER to open his lips: he opened nary lip. PALMER didn't say a word, but went somewhere and ate a hearty dinner. Next day, PALMER walked forth again; he took the side hill—just along near one end of the Ophir, on the Virginia Ledge; he stopped and picked up a bit of rock, looked at it—put it in his pocket. This occurred on a little claim called the Iowa—it could have been bought at $10 per foot before; three days since, I saw $150 per foot paid for it. I'll swear to it, for I got the money. A friend telegraphed me, and I bought a few shares; but sold, as above, fearing PALMER might set down on the piece of rock, and, if it happened to hurt, might throw it away, and then Iowa would drop flat. PALMER stopped on the Virginia Ledge, and looked at it—blew his nose—turned around—looked the other way—blew his nose again, and—came away. PALMER had made his examination, and came back to San Francisco looking very profound. Somehow it leaked out that PALMER thought that the Virginia lead was the true one, and that Ophir was but a spur, and advised the Ophir Directors to buy it at once, at all hazards. The Ophir Directors are a little on the old fogie order, and moved slowly. While they were pondering and dozing over it, a few sharp ones went up to Washoe, bought up the adverse or old title, came down and demanded of the Ophir Company the modest little sum of five hundred thousand, a cool half-million. The Ophirites roused up, rubbed their eyes, and offered a hundred thousand rather than be bothered, which was refused. The consequence was a panic, and the Stock was rushed into market and forced off at a loss, and so it has continued until to-day, when it touched bottom. The holders were like the boy who saw the cow, and supposing she was after him, ran until he got out of breath, and took him some time to get back again, and find a piece of the cow roasted and being eaten up at his daddy's table, and a mighty slim chance for him. To-day those who sold out at $2,000 are offering $2,200 to-night to get it back again. The scare is somewhat over.

If the Directors of the Ophir mine had done their duty, they would have bought up this parallel ledge long ago: firstly, to save any possibility of litigation; secondly, because it was undoubtedly valuable, and probably as rich as the Ophir itself. That they could have bought it up for a few thousand dollars is well known—but large bodies move slowly, and the ounce of prevention that they could have obtained at twenty thousand or less, can't be had now at a hundred.

There is to be a meeting of Directors to-day to take into consideration the question of a compromise, and we shall see what we shall see—which will be Ophir stock at $3,000 a foot within the month. There is no question but what a compromise will be effected, but not for a hundred thousand—two hundred and fifty thousand at least will be thrown away as the penalty of stupidity and dilatoriness. *Ad interim*, the work goes on and the mine pays its usual dividend of $6 per share, or $72 per foot per month, and the quantity of ore taken out the last few weeks warrants the belief that the dividend next month will be $100 per foot, or say nearly five per cent a month on present market value. In my next I will resume the subject, and post you further on mining stocks. There is a wide field open here for capital. A man can purchase into good ones or poor ones, according to his shrewdness, but there is no necessity of his being "sold," unless he is a Mr. Verdant Green, in which case he had better go into Wall-street for a time, and get his optical incisors operated upon.

We are having delightful weather, and Montgomery-street is crowded with elegantly—alas! must I say it—extravagantly dressed women, squeezing their way through the crowd, and bent apparently upon the most important business, which generally terminates in the purchase of a paper of pins, for which object and purpose they spend three hours getting themselves up, and air five hundred dollars worth of flounces and jimcracks. "Sich" is woman.

My letter has exceeded the limits intended, and I must consequently reserve lots of things I purposed to make mention of—they will keep.

I made a little excursion a few days since into the mountains and mining regions, and came back more convinced than ever that California *is* a great country. On our way back, coming down a mountain, we saw what some of the party declared was a deer, and one of the gentleman—a certain Senator, now rusticating hereabouts—took the rifle and blazed away, and up jumped a—sheep. We had the laugh on him. He said he shot so as to kill the object if it was a deer, and miss it if it was a sheep. As it was just in the gray of the morning, and the light a little uncertain, even a Senator might be excused for the mistake.

You have probably learned that it is proposed to raise a regiment of Californians for the war. The enterprise was started by a number of patriotic gentlemen, who proposed to equip the regiment at their own expense, and pay its passage as far as the Isthmus, and it was expected that the Pacific Mail Company, who are making their millions out of California, would be liberal in the way of price of passage, but, on being telegraphed, replied that they would not charge anything *more* than the regular rates, which would amount to about a hundred thousand dollars. This patriotic offer was declined, and, consequently, you won't see that regiment.

PODGERS.

FROM THE BERMUDAS.

Commodore Wilkes' Movements.

From the Bermudian, Oct. 15.

Much excitement has been occasioned throughout the country, and more especially in and around St. Georges, by the prolonged stay in these waters of the U. S. squadron whose arrival we published last week. Several pretexts have been advanced for thus acting in direct defiance of Her Majesty's proclamation, such as repairs to machinery, *unavoidable* delay in coaling, &c., and proceedings have been adopted of which we may possibly yet hear more. We refer to the chasing of the British steamer *Ovachita*, which on Sunday last proceeded to Grassy Bay to make trial of her engines, but was pursued by one of the American gunboats to the entrance of the North side channel; the firing into the R. M. S. *Merlin*, when she was within three miles of the land, with other, and to say the least, uncourteous and uncalled-for acts. Admiral WILKES, in his flagship, has taken his departure, and, as his company is at present not at all desirable amongst us, we trust a long time will elapse before he again honors us with a visit. The two gunboats, however, were left behind, and are still engaged in inspecting the coast, with what intention they themselves can best determine.

"THE BLOCKADING SQUADRON."

From the Bemudian, Oct. 22.

There is not much new to record in connection with the movements of the American cruisers. The British steamer *Minho*, Capt. PARKS, successfully ran the blockade on Saturday evening. She left St. Georges after sunset, and was out to sea before the moon rose. An American ship with coal to J. T. BOURN, Esq., arrived on Sunday; she was brought to by a blank shot from one of the United States gunboats; the *Alert* was boarded on Friday last, and the brig *James* was hailed on Sunday.

We understand that on Monday morning, both the *Tioga* and *Sonoma* were in sight, but they have since taken their departure.

—Hon. James Madison Porter died at his residence in Easton, Penn., on Nov. 11, in the 70th year of his age. He was a son of Gen. Andrew Porter, of Revolutionary memory. During the war of 1812–14, while Mr. Porter was a law student in Philadelphia, the city was threatened by the British, and he volunteered and served as a Lieutenant during that emergency, until discharged by the Government. Judge Porter was Governor of Pennsylvania from 1840 to 1845, and was one of the framers of the present Constitution of the State. In March, 1843, President Tyler appointed him Secretary of War, on the reorganization of the Cabinet, upon the death of President Harrison. He retained this position for about a year, discharging its duties with marked ability. Subsequently he was made President Judge of the Twenty-second Judicial District, and served in the Legislature for several terms. In all public improvements undertaken in the borough in which he resided he took a deep interest. He was one of the founders of Lafayette College and for twenty-five years President of the Board of Trustees of that Institution. He was, also, for upwards of forty years, a member of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, in which body he held numerous responsible positions.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE LATE DR. BERRIAN.

Resolutions of Respect and Esteem.

A meeting of the clergy of the City and neighborhood was held, at the call of the Bishop, in the School-room of Trinity Chapel, on Wednesday, the 12th of November, inst., when the following Preamble and Resolutions were offered by the Rev. Dr. SEABURY, and upon motion of the Rev. E. M. JOHNSON, were unanimously adopted.

It having pleased Almighty God to remove from the scene of his earthly labors the Rev. WILLIAM BERRIAN, D. D., the late Rector of Trinity Church, in this City, the Bishop and clergy present, having assembled in order to show their respect for the memory of their departed brother, adopt to this end the following resolutions:

Resolved, That leaving to the Vestry of Trinity Church, to the Standing Committee of the Diocese, and the other important bodies of which the deceased was a member, the privilege of attesting the value of his services to the Church in those relations, we desire for ourselves simply, as brother clergymen, to declare our profound grief at the loss we have sustained by his death, and our gratitude to Almighty God for the many graces and virtues which endeared him to us in life.

Resolved, That we cherish a grateful remembrance of his faithful and consistent testimony to the Gospel of our Blessed Redeemer, and to the Ministry and Sacraments of the Church as the Divinely appointed means of conveying its benefits to mankind; and that we take comfort in the holy hope, that having "*kept the Faith*" unto the end, he will receive the promised reward.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to the Author of every good and perfect gift, for having raised up, and so long continued among us, one, who by his persuasive eloquence in the pulpit, by published works which bear the impress of a discriminating judgment, and of chaste and fervent devotion, and by his parochial ministrations, has carried the instructions and consolations of our holy faith to men of all classes and conditions, and established for himself the reputation of a sound divine, an accomplished scholar, and a faithful parish priest.

Resolved, That in recalling our intercourse with our departed brother, we entertain a lively recollection of the innocency and purity of this life, of the sweetness and evenness of his temper, of the dignified courtesy of his manners, of his generous hospitality, of his warm and steadfast attachments, of his cheerful and uniform piety, of his singular firmness of purpose, and unfaltering adherence to truth and rectitude, under every trial that involved the principles of the Church, the reputation of her clergy, or the spiritual welfare of her members.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of the deceased, to the members of Trinity Parish, and to our distant brethren of the clergy, our sincere and respectful condolence in their bereavement; beseeching the God of all Grace to make the example of our departed brother a means of quickening in all of us that blessed gift of charity, which is the bond of peace and of all virtues.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased and to the Vestry of Trinity Church.

The following resolutions of the parochial clergy of Trinity Church, adopted at a special meeting held on Sunday evening, were read to the meeting by Rev. Dr. HIGBEE:

The clergy of Trinity Church, in the City of New-York, assembled in consequence of the death of their revered Rector and friend, Rev. WILLIAM BERRIAN, D. D., desire to express, and put on record, their feelings on this solemn occasion.

For more that fifty years, Dr. BERRIAN has been a minister of Trinity Church, and for thirty-two years has held the honorable and responsible office of Rector. During this long term of service in his Master's cause, he approved himself as a laborious and faithful minister of God, devoting himself with singular fidelity to the varied duties of the pastoral office, giving exact attention to all the requirements of the several stations which he held; performing the services of the sanctuary with dignity, seriousness and fervor; preaching the Word with earnestness and persuasion, instant in season and out of season, in visiting the sick and comforting the afflicted and distressed; delighted in being the friend and counselor of the people of his care, and especially of those in more retired and humble stations, and day by day, in fulfillment of his ordination vow, "maintaining and setting forward," to the extent of his power, "quietness, peace and love among all Christian people, and especially among those committed to his charge."

In his intercourse with the clergy of the Parish he maintained the proper dignity of his office as Rector, and was always observant of the courtesy due to his associates. He was ever the Christian gentleman.

In recalling the prominent traits of their honored Rector, the clergy cannot pass over the purity of his private character; the consistency of his daily walk and conversation as a member and minister of Christ; his eminent domestic and social qualities; his kind and generous hospitality; the steadfastness of his friendships; his deep and fervent attachment to the Church at whose altar he served; his frequent labors with his pen, especially in preparing manuals of devotion for the use of Christians in the family, in the closet, at the altar, in the chamber of the sick and dying, and in the house of mourning; the intensity of his love for his parish, and everything connected therewith; his jealous regard for its honor, and his zeal and diligence in defending its interests and promoting its welfare.

Sorrowing for the departure of one so justly entitled in these many and varied respects to their regard, the Clergy of the Parish desire to mingle their sympathies with those of the Vestry and of his bereaved family, comforted, with them, by the conviction that to him, through Christ, death was gain, as ceasing from his earthly toils, he has now entered into rest.

The following resolutions of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of New-York, at a meeting held on Saturday, were also read by Rev. Dr. EIGENBRODT:

Whereas, On Friday, the 7th inst., it pleased Almighty God to take out of this world Rev. WILLIAM BERRIAN, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church, New-York, who, for the space of forty-two years, had been a leading member of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of New-York, and for many years the President of the same; Therefore, it is

Resolved, That in the removal, by death, of their fellow member, Rev. WILLIAM BERRIAN, D. D., at the advanced age of seventy-six years, after a long and laborious ministry of more than half a century, and when the infirmities of age had just closed his career of usefulness, the Committee, while deeply feeling his loss, cannot but record his departure in thankful submission to the will of Him who calleth home His wearied and faithful servants, when their work on earth is done.

Resolved, That in the removal of Dr. BERRIAN the diocese has lost its oldest Presbyter, and that there has been struck from its list of clergy a name which for more than fifty years has been familiar to every Churchman within the Diocese—and in no small degree beyond it—as of one who had labored unchanged in place or duties under five successive bishops, and had witnessed and aided the Church's steady growth, from the feebleness almost of infancy to its present matured strength and manhood. In the death of such a one the Church loses a living link with generations past, and a landmark by which to note both her enlargement and her changes of time or policy, whether for better or worse.

Resolved, That speaking as individual members of this Committee, we would here commemorate unvarying urbanity and gentleness of Dr. BERRIAN, as its President, in all its official meetings, as well as the soundness of his judgment in all canonical questions, and the consistent firmness with which he always advocated every point of the Church's Faith, Ministry, and Discipline as touched on in the exercise of the varied duties of the Committee, whether as advisory or executive.

Resolved, That in the approaching funeral services, the Committee will unite in its official character with the Vestry of Trinity Church in paying the last solemn observance to their deceased friend and fellow member,

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered at large upon the minutes of the Standing Committee, and that certified copies of the same be sent to the bishop of the Diocese, to the Vestry of Trinity Church and to the family of the deceased.

MEETING OF JOURNEYMEN HOUSE PAINTERS.

An Increase of Wages Asked for.

A meeting of journeymen house and ship painters was held at Military Hall, Bowery, last evening, P. READY, President, in the Chair, to hear the report of the Committee appointed at the previous meeting to consult with boss painters relative to an increase of journeymen's wages from 17½ to 25 cents per hour. The Committee, through Mr. McGRATH, reported the names of a large number of boss painters whom they had visited, a majority of whom cheerfully coincided with the request of the journeymen, as expressed through their circular. Some bosses objected to the hourly rates, and proposed paying wages by the day. A few refused to give any answer to the demands of the circular, or to have anything to say to the Committee upon the subject. Considerable discussion ensued, with reference to the action which should be taken, or whether the meeting should take any definite action. The idea of a strike was unanimously disapproved of, and it was thought that a majority of the bosses of the City would admit the reasonableness of the journeymen's demand for an increase of wages, and that a compromise could be effected that would be satisfactory to both parties. With this view the Committee were instructed to continue their visits to bosses, and report further at the next meeting, on Thursday evening next. Meantime all journeymen were requested to assist in distributing the circulars among the bosses.

The meeting was very large, and the proceedings were conducted with the utmost order and decorum, and the speeches were all moderate in tone and sensible in matter.

REPUBLICAN CITY CONVENTION.

Robert T. Haws Renominated for Comptroller, without Regard to Partisan Questions.

The Republican City Convention met at Headquarters, corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway, last evening. It was called to order by E. DELAFIELD SMITH, United States District Attorney, upon whose motion Ex-Alderman WM. TUCKER was chosen to preside.

Alderman DAYTON offered a series of resolutions unanimously renominating ROBERT T. HAWS for the Comptrollership, without regard to partisan questions; and stating that his election would be now, as it was originally, not a triumph of party, but in the interest of the people of the commercial Emporium of the country.

These resolutions were supported by Alderman DAYTON, E. DELAFIELD SMITH and others, who argued that the nomination of Mr. HAWS, as the People's candidate for Comptroller, would not be a sacrifice of the principles of the Republican Party, while his election would be not only a party but a public benefit.

After an ineffectual attempt to prevent the nomination as that of the People's Party, the resolutions of Alderman DAYTON were adopted unanimously, and Mr. HAWS was declared renominated for the Comptrollership by acclamation.

Upon motion of Assistant District-Attorney WHITEHEAD, the nomination of Counsel to the Corporation was postponed one week, to which time the Convention adjourned.

Trial of Amanda Thompson for the Murder of her Husband.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge McCunn.

The trial of AMANDA THOMPSON (colored) for the murder of her husband, by cutting his throat with a razor, at No. 41 Sullivan-street, on the morning of the 29th of September last, was commenced in this Court yesterday before his Honor Judge McCUNN. There was a large number of spectators in Court, including many colored people. The prisoner is a rather good-looking mulatto, apparently about twenty-two years of age. JOHN H. ANTHON, Esq., Ex-Assistant District-Attorney, appeared as her counsel, and the prosecution was conducted by the present Assistant District-Attorney, O. L. STEWART, Esq.

Josephine Conover, the first witness examined, testified that the deceased, Joseph P. Thompson, at the time of his death lived in her house, No. 41 Sullivan-street; on the morning of the homicide she got up at five o'clock, and at six and a half o'clock went to market, leaving Thompson asleep in the bedroom; he went to bed bed between nine and ten the previous evening; when I returned I found Thompson lying stretched out on the floor with his throat cut; Sylvester Lewis and Kate O'Clane were in the room; they lived in the same house; I ran out after the Doctor, and when I got back he was dead; I had seen the prisoner a week before the homicide; she came to my house and asked me if I was living with Joseph Thompson; I told her no; I told her he lived with me and paid me rent for his room; she said that if I did not make him leave my house I must abide the consequences.

Cross-examined—Thompson and I were living together at that time as man and wife; had lived so for four weeks; had known him for six weeks; he told me when he came to live with me that he was a married man, but did not live with his wife, and never would live with her; I had never seen the prisoner but once before she came to my house, and that was at the theatre; I told Thompson that his wife had been to the house, and I advised him to go home; never saw Thompson have a razor; the prisoner came to my house the next day after I saw her at the theatre; the deceased slept with me the night before the homicide; when he first came to live with me he told me his wife had gone to Philadelphia.

Mary Conover, sister of the previous witness, testified that she lived in the house at the time of the homicide; on that morning she heard a noise in the room where Thompson slept, and on going out she found him in the hall with his throat cut; she went out after her sister, and when she got back he was nearly dead; never saw the prisoner before the homicide.

Cross-examined—The partner of deceased called him "Joe Delancy;" don't know whether his real name was Thompson or not; never saw deceased shave himself.

Sylvester F. Lewis testified that he had known the deceased sixteen years; never saw the prisoner until the morning of the homicide; on that morning I saw her at No. 41 Sullivan-street, where I lived and where the homicide occurred; I got up and went out of the house, and when I came back she was standing on the third floor hall, looking over the banister; she did not speak to me; I went into my room, and soon after heard a noise like one person running after another; I went out and saw Thompson in the hall with his throat cut; he asked me to go after a doctor, and I went.

Cross-examined—Knew deceased as "Joe Thompson" and also as "Joe Delancy;" never knew him to carry a weapon; was seldom in company with him, and don't know whether he was in the habit of getting into fights; when I ran down stairs, after hearing the noise, there was no one there but the deceased.

Cynthia Lewis testified that she saw the deceased at No. 41 Lewis-street on the Sunday before his death; was not acquainted with him; on the morning of the homicide, saw the prisoner about half-past six o'clock on the third floor of No. 41 Sullivan-street, looking over the banister.

George E. Wilson testified that he knew the deceased for four years previous to his death; knew the prisoner when she kept house with deceased, but was not intimately acquainted with her; I worked with the deceased the week before he was killed.

Cross-examined—The deceased and the prisoner kept house together in Laurens-street; don't know when they broke up house-keeping; I was at their house in July last; don't know what time he commenced living with Josephine Conover; don't know where his wife was at that time; he told me he had sent her to Philadelphia; he lived at my house before he went to live with Josephine; he had not taken his things from my house at the time of his death; when the prisoner came back from Philadelphia she came to my house; the deceased did not stay at my house only two or three nights after his wife returned; one night before he left a dispute occurred between prisoner and deceased during which deceased threw a chair at the prisoner; don't know what time prisoner left my house on the morning of the homicide; (razor shown to witness,) that razor belonged to Joseph P. Thompson; after his death I found that razor on the corner of Grand and Sullivan-street under some steps; the deceased was a partner of mine.

Capt. Petty, of the Fifth Precinct Police testified: On the morning of the murder the prisoner came to the Station-house and said she wanted to be locked up; on being asked what for, she said she had committed murder; on being further questioned she said that she had killed her husband by cutting his throat with a razor at No. 41 Sullivan-street; that the reason she did it was because she had caught him in bed with another woman; she described the manner in which the murder was committed minutely. Witness thought her statement sufficient to detain her, and in going to No. 41 Sullivan-street he found the fact as stated by her; when she told me what she had done she said "and you would have done the same."

The prosecution here rested their case, and Mr. Anthon, for the defence, said that in opening the case he would merely state that he should only call witnesses to prove the good character of the prisoner, and the bad character of the deceased. Whatever else he might have to say in defence of his client, he would reserve for the summing up. He then proceeded to call witnesses for the defence.

Andrew Lovode, the first witness sworn, testified that he was a brother-in-law of the deceased; knew the prisoner; saw her the night she returned from Philadelphia, when she asked me where "Jo" was; I directed her to Wilson's; don't know anything about the character of either of the parties.

Thos. Johnson, sometimes called "Domenie Johnson," an aged colored person, testified that he sometimes married colored people, but could not say whether he married Joseph and Amanda Thompson or not.

Witness—Does she say I married her?

Prisoner—Yes.

Witness—Did you get a certificate?

Prisoner—No.

It was finally concluded to let the witness examine his register of marriages, and give the result to-day.

Matilda Pelgran testified that she became acquainted with the prisoner in 1800; that she had the reputation of bearing a good character, and was highly thought of by her friends.

Joseph Lyons testified that he knew the deceased, who went by the name of "Jo. Thompson" and "Jo. Delancy;" several years ago he was rather a hard character; when he was on the steamship *Ariel* with me he had a pistol which he took from a passenger; he was put in irons for stealing the pistol; at another time he had a muss with a boss carpenter; I also heard he had a muss once on Staten Island with a man who insulted his wife; he struck the man and broke his neck; he was tried for murder.

Henry Anderson testified that he had known the deceased for five years; never knew him to be engaged in but one quarrel.

Mr. Anthon here rested the case for the defence, and the Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning, when the summing up will take place, and Judge McCUNN will charge the jury.

The State Quota—Deficiency 35,000—In the First Seven Districts 15,000.

There are but few towns, if any, in this State, which do not claim to have furnished their respective quotas of troops. The officers of the State, whose duty it is to superintend the organization of regiments, assert that the State quota still lacks about 30,000 of completion, and that the draft will, therefore, as a matter of necessity, have to be enforced.

Already several of the principal cities and towns have declared that they have done more than was required of them in procuring volunteers for the army. Brooklyn claims to have furnished an excess of four hundred over the number of soldiers specified in her requisition.

An inspection, both thorough and impartial, of the many muster rolls filed with the several War Committees of that city, shows that the above statement is undoubtedly correct. The same can doubtless be said of this City, as well as of every city and county of the State.

It is certainly true that all of the men who have been enlisted and mustered into the service in this State have not been sent to the seat of war, inasmuch as a large proportion of them have deserted after having been duly enrolled. This, however, as the various counties claim, is not their fault. All that could possibly be required of them was simply to furnish the *material* out of which soldiers are made. Having done this their whole duty was performed. It then devolved upon the military agents of the General Government to resolve this material into *soldiers*.

They were to assume command of the different regimental headquarters, and prescribe regulations for the control and government of men in camp. The moment a recruit was mustered into the service he became a part of the great army of the country, subject to the same penalties and bound to the observance of the same discipline as the soldier who has already reached the seat of war. The Government was responsible for the short comings of the soldier after he had successfully passed through the mustering-in ordeal. If he was taken ill the military hospitals were open to receive him; if he wished to absent himself from camp he could only do so properly under a pass regularly signed by an army officer; in fact, he became the military property of the nation, and the nation, accordingly, was bound to take care of him, and see that he did not destroy his value as a soldier, either by unnecessary exposure or by intemperance, or that he did not take to his heels and skedaddle to parts unknown.

The Government, however, appears to have been at fault in not compelling its officers to enforce as strict camp discipline in the States where regiments were being organized, as the army has always been obliged to observe in the various departments of actual service. If this had been done, the wholesale desertions which have taken place from the various encampments in this State would never have occurred. It is, therefore, reasonable to state that, as a sufficient number of men have been mustered into the service in this State to complete the quota, no further demand for troops can be made upon this State, either under the last call for volunteers or under the conscription act.

The fact of men having deserted cannot be charged to the State. It was the duty of the War Department to compel officers engaged in forming regiments for the Government to enforce the most rigid discipline known to military rule. If these officers failed to carry out such orders, they should have been punished in accordance with military law.

It is generally believed, in spite of the preparations which have been made to execute the conscription, that no draft will take place in this State.

The people are willing to do their whole duty; they are desirous of giving all possible assistance to the Government in effectually crushing out the rebellion, but they do not desire to be made responsible for the derelictions of officers having charge of encampments, and think it an injustice to be compelled to send men into the army and then be held to account for them when they desert through the actual negligence of officers in command. This matter is at present being fully considered both in this State and at Washington, and we may therefore expect the promulgation of some special order providing for the settlement of the question.

The Kings County Committee appointed to proceed to Albany for the purpose of consulting with the Governor in regard to the quota of volunteers furnished by Kings County, and submit a report of the number of men furnished under the recent calls of the President, have just returned from Albany. The Governor being in Washington, the Committee had quite a long conference with Adjutant-General Hillhouse, and submitted their report to him. Gen. Anthon had already submitted a report to the General in regard to the number of men furnished by Kings County, but the Adjutant-General did not appear to clearly understand it.

As to the number of men to whom the Supervisors had paid bounties from the 16th of August, it was stated that the Committee had undoubtedly duplicated many of the names.

Superintendent Booth said this was not the case, as the names on the books of the canvassers had been compared with the books of the Bounty Committee, and that there was no doubt that the names presented represented actual enlistments. Gen. Hillhouse said the first seven Senatorial Districts were fifteen thousand men short of their quota, (the deficiency in the whole State being thirty-five thousand,) and these men must be raised. The Committee were unable to obtain any definite answer, but Gen. Hillhouse promised to communicate with them as soon as the course to be pursued should be decided on.

The Tax Law.

SAND-PAPER—MATERIALS FOR BUILDING HOUSES.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has announced two more decisions on the Tax law, in reply to the following inquiries:

Assessor's Office, First Collection District, N. Y.
Roslyn, Queens Co., Oct. 13, 1862.

Hon. George S. Boutwell, Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

Sir: I desire your opinion on the two following points:

First—A firm in my district manufactures sand-paper. It is made of three materials only, viz., paper, glue and sand, (the latter manufactured or prepared especially for that purpose,) all of which three articles have already paid their *ad valorem* duty before they came to the hands of the sand-paper manufacturer. Does the latter also pay the *ad valorem* duty on the sand-paper when manufactured? It does not come under the description of those goods which, by the act, are to be taxed in certain cases only on their increased value, and I have, therefore, held that it (the sand-paper) is to be taxed on its entire value.

Second—You have held that the building of ships, boats and houses is not considered a manufacture within the meaning of the law. Where the contractor furnishes (actually sells) the materials from which the ship, boat or house is built, to the amount of $1,000 per annum, is he not to be treated as a dealer? I refer particularly to that class of builders or contractors who do not keep any store, yard or place from which they sell articles used in their trade, such articles as lumber, lime, lath, tin, stone, slate, &c., &c., as are required to complete their contracts.

Very respectfully yours,
H. W. EASTMAN, Assessor.

REPLY OF MR. BOUTWELL.

Treasury Department,
Office of Internal Revenue, Oct. 16, 1862.

Sir: Your letter of the 13th inst., in regard to the tax on sand-paper, and the license of a contractor for the building of a house, who furnishes the materials himself, has been received.

You are correct in assessing sand-paper on its entire value.

The furnishing of the materials for a house, by the person who has the contract for the building of the same, does not constitute him a dealer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Commissioner.
To H. W. Eastman, Esq., Assessor.

Board of Aldermen.

NOMINATION REJECTED—HARBOR DEFENCE AGAIN—AN EXPEDIENT TO AVOID THE DRAFT—PORTRAITS OF DIGNITARIES.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon—President Henry in the Chair.

The Mayor sent in the name of Henry A. Smythe for Street Commissioner, which was rejected by 8 to 5.

A resolution, by Mr. Boole, was adopted, to refer to the Committee on National Affairs the question of inquiring into and reporting upon the propriety of procuring means for local defence, such as the exigencies of the present or the future may demand; and of corresponding with Gov. Morgan as to the advisability of appointing a competent officer to take charge of the harbor and City defences.

Mr. Jeremiah offered a preamble and resolutions concerning the draft, proposing that the Committee on National Affairs shall find out and report our deficiency of troops, and make arrangements with the Governor by which a citizen shall be exempted from the draft on procuring a recruit.

Mr. Jeremiah believed that our bounty fund would show that upward of 10,000 recruits had been enlisted here since July 2; but a far less proportion was accredited to us. The necessity of a draft seemed to be unavoidable, (and to the mechanic who worked constantly to eke out a subsistence for his family the prospect was exceedingly unpleasant. By the plan proposed a draft might be avoided, as there were thousands of men in this City of ability to induce enlistments, and probably they would do so if the effort necessary to accomplish the work was likely to exempt them and the City from a draft.

The paper was unanimously adopted.

A resolution and report from the Committee on Arts and Sciences, in favor of appropriating $2,000 to procure the portraits of Thomas Jefferson and Gov. Morgan, were adopted.

The Board adjourned till 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

The following is the weekly report:

Remaining Nov. 8, 1862		6,319
Admitted		1,356
Total		7,675
Died	24	
Discharged	1,111	
Sent to Blackwell's Island	294	
Sent to State Prison	4	—1,433
Remaining Nov. 8, 1862		6,242
Decrease	77	
Bellevue Hospital	480	
Lunatic Asylum	774	
Almshouse	1,424	
Penitentiary	412	
Workhouse	837	
Small Pox Hospital	15	
Randall's Island	661	
Randall's Island Hospital	218	
City Prison	206	
Second District Prison	11	
Third District Prison	8	
Fourth District Prison	—	
Island Hospital	653	
Colored Home	285	
Colored Orphan Asylum	180	
Children at Nurse	31	
City Cemetery	67	—6,242

In addition, there are at Bellevue Hospital 332.

Army and Navy Intelligence.

The fine fast iron steam-corvette *Stettin* was put formally in commission yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, in obedience to orders from Washington. She has been made a regular man-of-war, is well armed, and can steam fifteen miles an hour, or more. She goes to sea at once—probably to-morrow, but the important nature of her business renders further particulars unnecessary. She will soon be heard from. Annexed is a list of her chief officers: E. V. Evans, Acting Commander; George P. Lee, Acting Master; Joseph Frost, Acting Ensign; Geo. R. Baily, Acting Engineer; E. P. Heberson, Acting Paymaster; J. Solis Cohen, Acting Assistant Engineer; Acting-Engineers John B. Edwards, Thomas Slater, Peter R. Robinston and Stephen B. Cornell.

Yesterday, one of the great seven liners of 1855 was reported ready for duty. She is the splendid 40-gun frigate *Colorado*, which has just been overhauled at Portsmouth, N. H. Her crew, marines and officers, are all on board, waiting orders. Her ship's company, all told, numbers nearly four hundred souls. She will go at once to be flag-ship of the South Atlantic fleet, of which Rear Admiral Lardner is Commander-in-Chief.

The purchased gunboat *Patroon* arrived at Philadelphia on Wednesday. She comes home an "invalid," and will probably not be repaired immediately. There is no news by her.

The Navy Department is in receipt of the following propositions: From J. R. Savage, of Camden, N. J., for building a floating battery and ram, at a cost of $250,000; from the New-York and Havre Steamship Company, for the sale of the *Arago* and *Fulton*; Fred. Jewett, Portland, Maine, offers to sell his steamer *Arabian* for $35,000; Albert Root & Co. offer to sell shells of high white or chilled iron at 4½ cents per pound, and two other firms offer to supply the Government with all the butter and potatoes it may require.

Arrival of the Prize Steamer Scotia.

The prize steamship *Scotia*, Acting Master J. B. Rogers, from Port Royal, South Carolina, 8th inst., arrived yesterday. The *Scotia* was captured Oct. 24, off Bull's Bay, by the United States gunboats *Restless* and *Flag*. The particulars of the capture have been before published. The following are the officers in charge: Acting Master, J. B. Rogers, commanding; Second Assistant Engineers, Thomas A. Stevens, Wm. H. Ogden; Third Assistant Engineers, M. S. Cassen, P. S. Staats; Acting Master's Mates, H. A. Smith, Charles D. Boardman.

Repudiation of Postage Stamps.

Now that the circulation of the new currency is becoming quite general in this City, many stores, saloons, stage routes, and car lines have concluded, on and after the 15th instant, (Saturday next,) to accept no more postage stamps as a circulating medium. Probably before the lapse of many weeks the use of postage stamps as a substitute for small change will have become a thing of the past.

Already not a small proportion of stores decline to receive stamps in payment for commodities sold. One reason of this is because nearly one half of the stamps in circulation have become so mutilated and disfigured that whether they be postage stamps or *fac similes* it would take an able and unerring detector of counterfeits to determine.

It is believed that a general refusal to receive stamps any longer on the part of storekeepers would have the effect of producing an adequate circulation of the new currency, provided the Government is active in its distribution. A general repudiation of the adhesive currency may, therefore, be anticipated at an early day.

Stamps must necessarily be used to some extent, as with the new currency it is impossible to make change for fractional parts of a dollar. Nickels are still scarce, although the Mint at Philadelphia is employed night and day in coining them. Revenue stamps will supply the deficiency when they become plentiful.

Arrival of Capt. Kittridge.

This officer, who commanded the Mosquito Expedition to Texas, and was captured by the rebels, has arrived here. A long narrative of his experience has been sent for publication, but it contains nothing more or newer than the intelligence conveyed in the speeches of Col. Hamilton and others. Capt. Kittridge has been recently at the Navy Department, and Mr. Welles promises him a ship.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A Jersey Lady Robbed in a Stage.—Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Mena Freund, a German lady, living in Newark, N. J., was riding up town in a stage from the Jersey Ferry, when she missed her satchel, containing money and jewelry worth $42. Mrs. Freund had but a moment before seen the satchel on the seat beside her. Suspicion at once rested upon a woman who had just left the omnibus, and the stranger was followed. Finding that she was about to be arrested, the suspected female dropped the missing property on the sidewalk; immediately after which Officer Dipple, of the Broadway squad, arrested her. The prisoner, who gave her name as Margaret Schwartz, was taken to the Tombs, where she ably pleaded her own case before Justice Brennan, contending that she could not be held as the property was not found in her possession. Unfortunately for the accused, there was a witness in Court who had seen her drop the property, and he made affidavit to that effect. Margaret is not an entire stranger to some of the Court *attachés*. Justice Brennan locked her up for trial.

Auction Sale of Prize Property.—There was an auction sale of prize property, the cargo of the prize schooner *Columbia*, at No. 21 Park-place and No. 18 Murray-street, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The cargo consisted of dry goods, army blankets, drugs and medicines, tea and pepper, stationery, &c. The sale drew together quite a number of dealers, and the goods brought full market prices. One ceroon of Indigo was sold for $280; rhubarb brought $100 a case of 75 lbs. each; two cases of surgical instruments sold for $125 each; several cases of fresh salmon sold for $27 per case; one case of ipecac, $75; 185 lbs. gum camphor, $210; three cases of medicines, $10 25; 198 boxes sperm candles, $6 per box; 50 leaves white board paper, $1 80; printed calicoes sold from 17½ to 21 cents per yard; printed lawns, 15 cents; army blankets brought from $3 to $5 per pair; flannels from 40 to 55 cents per yard.

Artists' Fund Society.—The Artists' Fund Society opens its Third Annual Exhibition next Monday, with the promise of a very fine display of works of Art. They have Allston's "Rebecca at the Well;" Stewart Newton's portrait of Washington Irving, taken in Irving's prime; Gilbert Stuart's portraits of Robert Morris, George Washington, and the four other first Presidents, and several other of his best portraits, and three of Inman's finest portraits; pictures by T. F. B. Morse, Ingham, Howard, Huntington, Leutze, and most of our best living artists, together with a number of exceedingly choice foreign works, from the collection of a well-known citizen.

The House of Mercy.—The Fair for the benefit of the House of Mercy, New-York, (located at the foot of Eighty-sixth-street, North River,) is open during this week at No. 758 Broadway, between Eighth and Ninth streets. On the list of Trustees are the names of Right Reverend Bishop Potter, D. D., Gen. Sanford, and Valentine Mott, D. D. Among the fancy articles are phantom bouquets, wax and feather flowers, cushions, dolls, Union locks, photographs and photographic albums, all at reasonable prices. Conspicuous among these is an album containing the autographs of the Northern Bishops, Rev. Drs. Craik and Randall, Geo. Francis Train, and other celebrities.

Suicide by Hanging.—Coroner Naumann held an inquest yesterday upon the body of a man named Jacob Meyer, residing at No. 113 Norfolk-street, who was found on Tuesday evening last by his wife, suspended by the neck from a hinge of the door leading to his bedroom. His wife immediately cut him down, and every effort was made by his friends to resuscitate him, but he died from the effects of the strangulation at an early hour yesterday morning. The jury rendered a verdict that deceased committed "suicide by hanging, while laboring under aberration of mind." He was about 41 years of age, and a native of Germany.

Unknown Man Drowned.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner Collin, upon the body of a man whose name is unknown, who was found by an agent of the Hudson River Railroad, struggling in the North River, near Fort Washington, on Wednesday afternoon. Great exertions were made to rescue him, but life was found to be extinct when he was taken out. Nothing is known as to the cause of his being in the water. The deceased was about 28 years of age, five feet seven inches in height, had brown hair and whiskers, and was dressed in dark pants, gray knit undershirt, blue flannel ditto, and army shoes. The jury rendered a verdict of death from drowning.

The Accident at Heckers' Bakery.—The investigation in this case was continued yesterday by Coroner Naumann, at the Seventh Precinct Station-house. There were several witnesses examined, but no testimony was elicited which throws any light upon the causes which led to the sad calamity. The inquest stands adjourned for two weeks for the purpose of enabling laborers to clear away the ruins, in the belief that when this is done something definite may be ascertained as to the workmanship and the quality of the materials used in the building. In this way the Coroner hopes to be able to fix the guilt of negligence—if negligence there was—upon the proper parties.

The Empress Eugenie.—Mr. E. Anthony, the noted Photographist, finds an exhaustless market for his exquisite card-portraits of this imperial lady. The forward part the Empress is just now playing in the politics of the world may account for her sudden prominence among the notabilities of the album.

The Seventh Regiment Concerts Renewed.—As will be perceived by our advertising columns, the concerts of the Seventh Regiment Band will be recommenced on Saturday evening, the 15th inst. Tickets may be obtained of any Orderly Sergeant of the regiment. Grafulla promises to delight the promenaders even more than last season.

Hudson River Railroad.—Important changes in the time-table of this road, and of the New-York Central, will take effect on Monday, the 17th inst., for which see advertisements of that date.

A Fire at Volks Theatre Building.—About 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the basement of the Volks Theatre building, situated at Nos. 413, 415 and 417 Fourth-street, which resulted in a damage to the building of about $5,000. The French Synagogue occupies a portion of this building, and another portion is occupied as a lager-bier saloon. The damage to these is slight. The building is owned by Mr. Betchel, of No. 120 Fulton-street, and is fully insured.

A Sad Accident.—Charles L. Habsher, a child, 2½ years of age, accidently fell from the fifth-story window of house No. 29 Christie-street, yesterday, and was instantly killed. The Coroner held an inquest upon the body.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Washington-street M. E. Sunday School Fair, Brooklyn.

Wednesday evening was unfavorable as possible to the opening night at the corner of Tillary and Washington streets—yet so full of interest was the cause of this, one of the largest and most flourishing of the Methodist Sunday schools, that tickets went off like hot cakes, and the future became as full of promise as the sky was of clouds.

Installments of the choicest provisions—both substantial and otherwise—followed each other in bursting hampers, and the supper-room can scarcely suffer a perceptible depletion after one, or even two, nights liberal patronage of refreshment-seekers. The main hall, which is just above the supper-room, was adorned to the fancy of the most chaste—alternately hung shields, inscribed with scriptural maxims, and pictures in oil and engraved, conveying each a lesson attractive to young pupils. At the head of the room, in large letters of evergreen, were the words "Welcome to our Fair." At the door also was the word "Welcome" in wreaths of evergreen. Hanging-baskets of flowers and bouquets of exotics lent pleasant odor to their localities, and threw an unneeded, though not unheeded charm, about some huge iced cakes.

The attraction of music was not overlooked by the busy managers and some invited guests. The "Old Folks," &c., were expected to give a taste of their quality before the closing night. The Sunday School children themselves compose a band of no mean qualifications.

The purposes of the Fair are to maintain the annual income of the church, and to encourage the sending of little ones to the school, which, though larger at present than ever before, is still increasing, under the auspices of Rev. Mr. De Haas.

Brutality at Sea—Death of a Sailor by Severe Treatment.—Sergeant Ferry, of the Forty-third Precinct Police, arrested the mate of the brig *Margaret*, lying in the Atlantic Dock Basin, about 1½ o'clock yesterday morning, on the charge of having, in connection with the mate of the same vessel, caused the death of a hand on board, named William Little, by brutal treatment. The name of the mate is James W. Cook, and of the steward, William Jones. The vessel cleared from Belfast, Ireland, on the 20th of September last, and arrived at this port on Wednesday evening. The crew came on shore, and, proceeding to the Forty-third Precinct Station-house, related the circumstance to Capt. Rhodes. According to their statement, Little was employed by the Captain (Smith) before setting sail, as man of all work, at the rate of $10 a month. When the vessel got out to sea the mate ordered him to perform the duties of an able seaman, which he was totally disqualified from doing, and in consequence of his inability to perform those duties, was subjected to such a course of brutal treatment that in eighteen days after leaving port he was prostrated by illness, and soon after died. The mate, as stated by the sailors, took occasion to beat Little with whatever he had in his hand, whenever he failed to do his work as directed, or as it was done by other sailors; and the steward, taking a dislike to Little, joined the mate in abusing him. On one occasion, Little, with some others, was sent aloft to stow the topgallantsail. The seamen informed him that he could be of no use to them and told him to go down. When he reached the deck the mate asked him why he did not help the seamen, and while trying to explain he struck him on the head with an iron belaying-pin, inflicting two severe gashes, and knocking him insensible. He was picked up and taken to the hold, and was for some days unable to perform duty. On recovering sufficiently to be about the deck, the mate and steward, as alleged, continued to abuse him on every possible occasion, until at length he became exhausted and was taken below, where he remained until he died, which was on the afternoon of the 13th of October. The sailors are detained as witnesses. Their names are Henry Edwards, John Mahoney, John Taylor, James Walker, Wm. Johnson and Henry McAnnally. The two latter smuggled themselves on board the vessel at Belfast, and succeeded in reaching New-York without paying their passage. The accused parties have been taken before the United States authorities for examination.

The Quota of Volunteers from Kings County.—The Committee appointed to proceed to Albany, for the purpose of consulting with the Governor in relation to the number of volunteers furnished by Kings County, returned yesterday, but without accomplishing the object of their mission, in consequence of the absence of the Governor at Washington. They had, however, an interview with Adjt.-Gen. Hillhouse, and submitted to him a statement of the number of bounties paid since the 15th of August, together with a list of the men who volunteered from the 2d of July to the 15th of the succeeding month, making in all between 200 and 300 more men than required under both calls of the President. The Adjutant-General dwelt at length upon the fact that there was a deficiency of 15,000 men in the first seven Senatorial Districts, comprising the counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, New-York, and Richmond, but chiefly in New-York County, and he thought Kings County should raise her share of this deficiency. To this the Committee of Conference submitted that it had been understood from the beginning that Kings County stood independent of any other county—that if she raised her quota of 8,600 men, there would be no draft; and that it was manifestly unfair at this late day to ask the County to make up, in part, for the deficiency of New-York. The Committee further urged that they had presented a fair record of the names of 8,847 volunteers from this County since July 2. It further transpired during the interview, that while it was the duty of recruiting officers to file one enlistment paper with the State Department, they had not usually done so, and the State has, therefore, no conclusive record to show the actual number of enlistments in each county. Gen. Hillhouse declined to give any definite answer to the statements of the Committee, but promised to communicate with them as soon as the course to be pursued should be decided upon. The Committee consisted of Gen. J. C. Smith, of the Second, and Samuel Meeker, Esq., of the Third Senatorial Districts; and Supervisors Booth and Tuttle, of the Board of Supervisors.

The Kings County Canvassers.—The Supervisors, as a Board of Canvassers, remained in session until a late hour last evening, and succeeded in counting the returns of nearly all the city wards. The county towns will be canvassed to-day, and on Saturday the business of the Board will be completed and the result declared.

Kings County Circuit Court.—Nov. 14.—Nos. 17, 23, 35, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91.

Brooklyn City Court—Nos. 41, 49, 58, 65, 66, 68, 9, 20, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 16, 69, 89.

New-Jersey.

Appointment.—J. W. Woodruff, Esq., the Superintendent of the New-Jersey Railroad, received a commission yesterday from Gov. Olden, as Deputy Quartermaster of the State of New-Jersey, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Mr. Woodruff, during the past eighteen months, has taken a great interest in the welfare of the troops that have passed over the New-Jersey Railroad, always accompanying the soldiers to the end of the road, and in many instances providing the men with food. These facts being made known to the Governor during the past week, he at once conferred the above appointment upon Mr. Woodruff, who will enter upon his new duties next week.

Change of Time Table.—The Central Railroad of New-Jersey have changed their running time. On and after the 17th inst., the evening Express line for the West will leave this city at 7 o'clock P. M., instead of 8, as at present.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—Thursday, Nov. 13, 1862, 1 o'clock P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment and Farley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Petition of the Catholics of Saint Gabriel's Parish for a remission of taxes.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Allen—

Petition of property owners to have the Bloomingdale Road opened from Fifty-ninth-street to Seventy-first-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Smith—

Petition of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum for a donation.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Frear—

Petition of the Church of the Holy Innocents for a donation to pay an assessment.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Alderman Frear presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John J. Elmendorf, pastor of the "Church of the Holy Innocents," for the sum of five hundred and forty-four dollars and fifty cents, to be applied in payment of assessments on the property of said Church, for the work of building a sewer in Thirty-seventh-street, the property being known by Ward numbers four thousand four hundred and ten, four thousand four hundred and eleven, four thousand four hundred and twelve, and four thousand four hundred and thirteen, in the Twentieth Ward, the said amount of five hundred and forty-four dollars and fifty cents, hereby appropriated as above, to be charged to the appropriation for donations.

Alderman Dayton moved that the same be referred to Committee on Finance.

Which was lost on a division by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Dayton, Jeremiah, Froment, Farley—5.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell—9.

The paper was then laid over.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The Private Secretary of his Honor the Mayor was here announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who presented the following communication, viz.:

Mayor's Office,
New-York, Nov. 13, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen:

I hereby nominate Henry A. Smythe, Esq., for Street Commissioner of this City.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

The question being taken on the confirmation of such nomination,

The same was lost on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Ottiwell, Froment—5.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Farley—8.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from H. Robinson to attend a lecture to be delivered by him on the subject of Cavalry, at the Cooper Institute, on Friday evening, fourteenth instant.

Which was accepted.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet on Saturday, fifteenth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on National Affairs to inquire into and report on the propriety of securing such means for local defence as the exigencies of the present or the future may demand; and that the Committee on National Affairs be directed to open correspondence with Governor Morgan in relation to the appointment of a competent officer to take command of our harbor and local defences.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Whereas, The quota of troops under the last call of the President is understood to be not yet full, and the Governor of this State has ordered a draft to be made from amongst our citizens to cover said deficiency, which conscription will bear with unexampled severity upon many who are pecuniarily unable to procure substitutes; and

Whereas, This deficiency can probably be filled by an energetic effort on our part, with the assistance of our liberal-minded citizens:

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs ascertain and report to this Board at its next meeting, or as soon thereafter as possible, the whole amount of the deficiency in said quota, so far as regards the City and County of New-York.

Resolved, That said Committee be requested to immediately confer with the Governor of this State through Judge-Advocate Anthon, with a view to having those of our citizens declared exempt from this draft who may furnish a recruit each for the army now engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the north side of Eighty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues, be flagged where not already done, four feet wide, and that the curb and gutter be set where required, and the lots on the northeast corner be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the cost of the same be charged to the property in front of said improvements.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John H. Robertson & Co. for the sum of forty dollars and ninety-eight cents, for furnishing iron railing, &c., to the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Andrew J. Garney for the sum of two hundred and forty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents, for repairing the ceiling, &c., of the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edward W. Henry for the sum of twelve hundred and twenty-six dollars and fifty-seven cents for materials furnished, and for fitting up the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, and charge the same to its proper account.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Allen—

Resolved, That a gas lamp be placed on the northeast corner of Forty-second-street and Eighth-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

REPORTS.

The Joint Special Committee, appointed to make arrangements to receive the Twelfth Regiment New-York National Guard, and extend to them the hospitalities of the City, presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel for the sum of one thousand and six dollars, for dinners furnished to the Twelfth Regiment New-York National Guard, on their return home from Harper's Ferry; also, in favor of Benjamin F. Brady, for the sum of thirty-five dollars for engrossing resolutions; also, in favor of James Young, for the sum of twenty dollars for printing; also, in favor of Mr. Grafulla, leader of Shelton's Band, for music, and charge the same to its proper account.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Frear moved that the Committee on Arts and Sciences be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution that the sum of one thousand dollars be appropriated for the purpose of procuring the portrait of the Honorable Edwin D. Morgan, Governor of the State of New-York; also, a further sum of one thousand dollars to procure the portrait of Thomas Jefferson.

Which was carried.

Alderman Froment moved that the resolution be amended by striking therefrom the words following, viz: "Also a further sum of one thousand dollars to procure the portrait of Thomas Jefferson."

The Special Committee appointed to make arrangements to celebrate the Fourth of July, presented a supplementary report, in favor of adopting resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of persons named, for the amount set opposite their names, and charge the same to its proper account.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, bearing a statement of appropriations and expenditures to October thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Which was received and ordered on file.

PASSED PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution that the Comptroller be authorized to draw his warrant for the sum of seventy-five dollars, in favor of Messrs. Robert Gamble, Henry Jones and Lyman N. Jones, Inspectors, to defray the necessary expenses attendant upon the election for an Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department, October fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell—7.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the sum of one thousand dollars be donated to the North Eastern Dispensary, and the Comptroller directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the North Eastern Dispensary, for the above amount, and charge the same to account of donations.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Almermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.

Resolution, that the clerk of the Common Council be directed to publish in the papers employed by the Corporation, in connection with his notice for the Charter election, the ordinances defining the Election District boundaries, and poling places, and such other information as in his judgment may seem proper for the information of voters.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Froment, Farley—11.

Negative—Alderman Dayton—1.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Comptroller draw his warrant in favor of Anthony Miller, for the sum of three hundred and thirty dollars, to pay expenses incurred in trying to procure the body of Acting-Colonel Alfred A. Donalds, of the Second Fire Zouaves, who was killed at the second battle of Manassas.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.

Negative—Alderman Dayton—1.

Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of adopting resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of James W. Beekman, President of the New-York State Woman's Hospital, for the sum of one thousand four hundred and seventy-four dollars and fourteen cents, with interest, to enable him to pay an assessment for regulating and grading Lexington-avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-seventh streets; also, for paving Lexington-avenue with trap-block pavement, from Forty-second to Fifty-seventh streets; also, for regulating and grading Fiftieth-street, from Lexington-avenue to Fourth-avenue; also, for flagging Lexington-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-seventh streets, and charge the amount to its appropriate occount.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Report of Committtee on Roads, in favor of amending resolution adopted by Board of Councilmen, (that the Street Commissioner be authorized to enter into an agreement with John S. Masterson, who contracted with the Corporation February twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, to regulate and grade Fifty-seventh-street, from Eleventh-avenue to the Hudson River, to stop said work at the point to which it is now completed, provided the said Masterson stipulates in writing to relinquish all claims against the City growing out of the stopping of the work, either for damages, inspectors' fees, or otherwise, and provided further that the Counsel to the Corporation shall give it as his opinion that in making such an agreement with the contractor the right of the Corporation to lay and collect an assessment for the work already done, against the property benefited, will not thereby be invalidated,) by striking out that portion relating to "Inspector's fees."

Which was adopted.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John H. Ellis, for the sum of seven hundred and sixty-six dollars, being amount paid by him for excess of inspection fees for the work of regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fifty-sixth-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenues, and charge the amount to account of City contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—12.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Joel M. Mason for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, the same to be for damages sustained by said Mason for injuries done his horse by falling into a man-hole of the sewer in Pearl-street, near Park-street, on the eighteenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Allen, Froment, Farley, Genet—16.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that curb and gutter stones be set, and sidewalk flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, in Ninety-third-street, between the Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.

Alderman Boole moved that the same be laid over.

Which was carried.

Alderman Froment moved that the rules be suspended for the purpose of taking up

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Assessments of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of M. Ward for the sum of one hundred and seventy-nine dollars and three cents, to enable him to pay an erroneous assessment, for sewer in Fifth-avenue, near Forty-second-street, and charge the same to account of donations.

(In Board of Councilmen, resolution amended by striking out the sum of "one hundred and seventy-nine dollars and three cents," and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of "one hundred and ten dollars," and as amended adopted.)

Which amendment was concurred in by the following division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Alderman Boole then moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Saturday, the fifteenth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 13, 1862.

$2,000 U. S. 6s '81..Cou.	103¼	700 Erie R. Pref.	89½
18,000 do.	103½	1750 do. b60	90
5,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s. Cou	99¾	50 do. s30	89½
5,000 do.	99⅝	100 do. s60	89½
10,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ℘ c.		200 do.	89⅝
Notes.	104¼	300 do.	89⅝
20,000 do.	104⅜	250 do.	89⅞
20,000 do.	104⅜	300 do. s10	89⅞
40,000 do.	104⅜	500 do.	90
25,000 do.	104⅞	1300 do. b60	90¼
50,000 do.	105	500 do. b60	90¼
10,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	98⅛	23 Hudson R. R.	75
2,000 Ill. Cou. Bs. '62	101½	100 do. s10	74½
2,000 Va. St. 6s	65	50 do. s15	74¼
1,000 N. C. St. 6s	70¼	50 do. s30	74⅜
1,000 do. b30	70¾	50 do. s60	74⅛
1,000 do	70	100 do. b30	74¾
16,000 Missouri St. 6s	52	600 do.	74⅛
15,000 do.	52½	200 Harlem R. R.	19⅛
2,000 Cal. State 7s	113	300 do.	19¼
3,000 N. Y. Central 7s	105⅜	100 do. b10	19¼
1,000 N. Y. C. B. 1876	112	200 do. b10	19⅜
5,000 Erie R. 1st M. B.	116	300 Harlem R. Pref.	47½
1,000 Erie R. 4th M. B.	99⅛	350 do.	47¾
10,000 H. R. R. 3d Mtg.	101¼	10 Nor. & Wor. R.	75
2,000 Mich. C. 8℘c. B. O.	112⅜	600 Mich. Cen. R. R.	88
1,000 Mch. So. 2d mtg.	90	100 do. s10	87⅞
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. B.	104¼	400 M. S. & N. Ia. R.	40½
7,000 Ch. & N. W. ass. bs.	57	300 do.	40¼
15,000 Ch. & N. W. 2d m.	30½	450 do. s30	40
25,000 do.	30	100 do. b30	40½
2,000 H. & St. J. R. bds.	50	600 do.	40
5,000 A. & T. H. 2d m. pf.	78	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S. s30	83
3,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 2d m.	90¼	700 do. s30	83¼
14 Irving Bank	75	100 do. s30	83⅜
5 Hanover Bank	87	400 do. s60	83¼
10 D. & H. Canal Co.	116	400 do. s3	83½
150 Penn. Coal Co.	110	250 do. s10	83¼
300 do. s10	110	300 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	76½
100 Pa. Mail St. Co.	120	50 do. b10	76½
50 do. s60	120	100 do. b30	76½
50 do.	120½	1000 do.	76
50 Cum. Coal Pref. b30	12¼	500 do.	76¼
100 do.	12	200 do. b60	76½
50 do. b30	12⅝	50 do. s10	76
100 N. Y. Cent. R. b30	103½	1000 Ill. Cen. Ca. B. Sc.	55
300 do.	103¾	50 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	39
560 do.	103⅝	700 do. b30	39
250 do.	103⅝	600 do.	38¾
100 do. s30	103⅝	100 do. s30	38⅝
375 do.	103⅝	11 Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.	136½
300 do. b30	103¾	10 Gal. & Chic. R.	82½
400 do. s30	103⅝	20 do.	82¼
100 do.	103⅝	350 do.	82
500 do. b30	104	250 do. s10	82
800 Erie Railway	63	100 do. s60	81½
500 do. s30	62¾	50 do. b10	82
100 do. s10	62¾	50 do. b30	82
1500 do.	62¾	600 Clev. & Tol. R.	67¼
500 do. s30	62⅝	800 do.	67½
100 do. s20	62⅞	200 do. s30	67
100 do. b30	62⅞	500 Chic. & Rock I. R.	80
600 do. b30	62¾	150 do.	79⅞
300 do.	62⅝	150 do. s10	79¾
100 To. & Wabash R.	32	200 do. b3	79¾
400 Tol. & Wabash. P.	75	50 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	31½
50 Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch.	49	100 Del., L. & W.	116
15 Ind. & Cinn. R.	50		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s. '81..Reg.	103¾	100 Mich. Cen. R.	86¾
20,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	103½	500 do.	86¾
5,000 do.	103⅝	1200 do.	86
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	53½	250 do. s2	85½
5,000 Missouri St. 6s	52	50 do. s30	85
1,000 Ill. War Loan	103	100 do.	85¼
6,000 Erie R. 4th m. bs.	99½	150 do. s10	85¼
5,000 Pitts., Ft. W. &		600 Clev. & Tol. R.	66
Chic. 3d mge.	68	200 do. s15	65¾
50 Pac. Ml. St. Co. b30	119½	100 do. s30	65⅝
10 do.	119	1000 do.	65⅝
100 do.	118	200 do. s30	65½
100 do. s10	117¾	150 M. So. & N. I. R. b60	38¾
250 do.	117½	300 do.	38½
50 do. b30	118	200 do.	38
50 N. Y. Central R.	103⅜	50 do. b10	38
150 do.	103¼	100 do.	37½
100 do. s10	103⅛	150 do.	37½
100 do.	103	300 do. s10	37½
200 Harlem Railroad	19	500 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	81
100 do.	18⅞	50 do. s30	80¾
200 Harlem R. Pref.	46	40 do.	80¾
100 Erie Railway b30	61½	400 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	74
500 do.	61¼	100 do. b15	74½
100 do. s60	61	800 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	36½
200 do.	61½	200 do.	37
100 do. s30	61	200 Gal. & Chic. R.	80½
100 Erie R. Pref. s30	88¾	250 do.	80¼
300 do. s30	89	200 do. s30	80
400 do. b60	89⅝	300 do.	80
50 Hudson Riv. R. b3	74	50 do. b10	80¼
200 do. b30	73¾	50 do. s10	80¼
50 do.	73⅜	25 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	79
250 do.	73½	800 do.	78
100 do. s30	73¼	100 do. b30	78¼
200 Reading R. R.	75	50 Pitts., F. W. & C.	46

Thursday, Nov. 13—P. M.

The public will bear in mind that the remainder of the 7.30 ℘ cent. Treasury Bonds, authorized by Congress, will be awarded by the Secretary of the Treasury on Monday next, at 12 o'clock, at the Department in Washington, and that the applications from this City should go forward by the mail of Saturday afternoon. The preliminary security to be left with the Assistant Treasurer is to be equal to 10 ℘ cent. of the amount of Bonds applied for. This security may consist of United States Notes, United States Sub-Treasury Certificates of Deposit, or 7.30 ℘ cent. Treasury Bonds, unindorsed; that is, such Bonds as are not filled up in their face.

It is seldom that we presume to advise our business readers, who have Money to invest, or who are looking to its employment in a safe and profitable way, without waiting to make their negotiations second-hand, but we have reason, on the present occasion, and cannot forbear to say, that every one who desires to purchase on speculation, or hold an interest in this choice class of Government Stock, had best make their bids direct to the Treasury, at such rate as, under any circumstances, they would be willing to pay. Otherwise, they will not be sure of being supplied at any price. And we feel authorized to make this remark from the circumstance that idle boasts are being made by certain parties in this City, who intend to bid for large amounts, that they have Mr. Chase in their power, and that he will be compelled to accept whatever rate they may tender if above par. *Such is not the fact.* By accepting a temporary deposit of Money at 5 ℘ cent. interest, in anticipation of this loan of $13,420,550 on 7.30 ℘ cents., he has placed himself under no obligation which he has not abundant other means to meet, without a sacrifice of this favorite security. And from all that we learn to-day, we believe that he will assuredly decline any very low figure, electing rather to return the Money deposited with him yesterday at the end of the fifteen days, in lawful tender United States Notes, of which he has a special reserve of $50,000,000 to pay off his deposits when called for, independent of the unexhausted authority, under the late act of Congress, which—rumors to the contrary notwithstanding—still amounts to a very large sum; although the Secretary would, no doubt, prefer to take time to issue this remainder in small Notes for the use of the Army.

We have also been induced to make the following suggestion, because the belief is pretty general in financial circles here, that the 7.30 ℘ cent. Bonds will gradually advance in the open market, as soon as it is known that the whole issue of $150,000,000 is exhausted by this balance of $13,420,550, whatever the scheme, price or average rate of award may be on Monday next. The efforts by certain expectant bidders, therefore, to make a low figure, under the cloud of political rumors and a sudden turn in the Money market, and the false impression that Mr. Chase will be forced to accept it, proceed from no conviction that the Bonds will fail to advance on the award price, whatever figure that price may average.

In addition to the Deposits, amounting to $10,000,000, made by the banks and bankers of this City with the Treasury on 15 days' notice, at 5 ℘ cent. @ annum, we understand that about $2,000,000 has been deposited by the banks of Boston and Philadelphia. The two sums are within $1,420,550 of the amount of 7.30 ℘ cent. Bonds to be awarded on Monday next, provided the bids are deemed satisfactory by the Government, in which case the Certificates for these Deposits will be received in payment for the Bonds with accrued interest. The Bonds are to bear date on the 1st October. The immediate interest will be received in United States Notes of lawful tender, where the takers prefer to have their first coupon bear the even date.

The 7.30 ℘ Cents of the outstanding issue advanced in the market to-day from 103½@¾, as they sold yesterday, to 104½@105 ℘ cent. The transactions in them were unusually large at the Stock Exchange.

The turn in the Stock Market at the early Board to-day was to better prices than the last figures of yesterday by ½@1 ℘ cent. on the leading Railway speculations, with a large demand for the Eries and a number of the Western Stocks. A wealthy firm in the Street, connected with the direction of the Erie Company, took about 4,000 Preference Shares at 90@90½ ℘ cent., on buyers' option, and other parties were free buyers of the common stock and New-York Central. At the close of the session the temper of the market was less firm, and on the Street, under further calls for money upon weak holders, prices gave way again, and sales were pressed at about the figures of yesterday evening. To help the depression, vague rumors were made current to the effect that some sort of misfortune had chanced to the army of Gen. Burnside, and that certain complications with the French Government had taken an alarming shape, and the official correspondence on the subject to appear in the morning papers. When the Second Board convened, the feeling appeared to be not only feverish but rapidly approaching a general panic in prices, so decided was the eagerness to force sales at the first offers made by the buyers. Soon after the Board broke up, Erie Common shares which were 63@62¾ early in the day, fell to 60@59¾, and the Preference shares to 87½ ℘ cent., the Western shares following down in about the snme proportion. The rumors of foreign difficulty were repeated in various forms, and as relating to more than one of the European Powers, and the fact that no intimation of the storm had yet appeared in the newspapers, seemed only to render the impending crisis the more certain to excited imaginations of the Stock arena. The price of Gold and rates of Exchange varied but slightly from yesterday's quotations. Bills on London left off 146@146½ ℘ cent; Gold sold through the day at 132@131½@132½ ℘ cent, leaving off 132¼ ℘ cent.

Late in the afternoon there was a large attenance of Brokers and Jobbers at the outside room on William-street, and after the very sudden and heavy fall of 2 ℘ cent. on the Railways, the market partially recovered, and there was a good demand for the Eries and a few of the Western descriptions. There was so much suspense and excitement, however, growing out of the undefined rumors referred to, that it was next to impossible to obtain quotations which could be relied upon ten minutes at a time. The following figures were nearly correct at 4½ o'clock P. M., the recovery from the extreme low rates after the Second Board being equal to ½@¾ ℘ cent. The extreme fluctuations of the day are equal to 3 ℘ cent. The difference at the very close from last night's market is equal to 1@1½ ℘ cent., except on Governments, which remain steady on Coupons of 1881, and are higher on 7.30 ℘ cents.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 6s, 1881	103	103	N. Y. Central	103	102½
Treas. 7.30 ℘ cts.	103½	104⅛	Erie Common	61⅜	60¼
U. S. 5s, 1874	92½	92½	Erie Preferred	88½	88¼
Missouris	50½	50	Hudson	73½	73
Tennessees	53	52	Mich. Central	87½	86¼
Pacific	119	116	Mich. Southern	39¼	38
Panama	154	154	Illinois Central	76	74¾
Rock Island	79½	78	Toledo	66¾	65½
Galena	81⅞	80¾	Pittsburgh	38	37¼
Harlem	19	18	Mich. Guarant'd	82	81½

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	107	Broadway	140
Merchants'	102	Pacific	131
Mechanics'	105	Irving	75
Union	105	Shoe & Leather	101
City	116½	St. Nicholas	92
Phenix	103	Marine	115
National	95	Importers' & Traders'	101
Commerce	97	Park	116½
Commerce, Scrip Sc'k	96		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, which felt the turn in the Money Market quite sensibly to-day:

N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	105½	Mich. So. & N. I. s. f. 7℘c.	100
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	112	Ill. Cen. 7℘c., '75	104½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	114	T. H. & A. 2ds pref.	78
Erie firsts, '68	115½	Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	89
Erie fourths, '80	99	Chi. & N. W. seconds	30
Erie fifths, '88	99	Han. & St. J. firsts	50
B., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	98	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	111
Hudson 2ds, s. f. '85	111	Del., Lack. & W. sec'ds	108
Hudson thirds, '75	101½	Tol. & Wab. seconds	80½
Harlem firsts, '69–'73	109½	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	102
Harlem thirds, '68	90	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds.	90
Mich. Cen. 8℘c., 69-72	112½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	69
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8℘c. 82	113	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	101
Chi., Bur. & Q. 8℘c. 1st	116	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	100
Mich. So. 7℘c. seconds	90	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	90

The price of Money to the Stock Brokers is 6@7 ℘ cent., at or within which range the supply is good to all firms of established credit. This change in quotation from 4@5 ℘ cent. affects more seriously some of the Street jobbers, who have been buying Stocks of late quite freely on narrow cash margins, than the old Brokers, and the usual process in such cases of "sifting" Stocks out of these weak hands has now been going on for several days. The price of Money to Merchant borrowers, on prime short paper, is 5@6 ℘ cent.

Annexed is a statement of receipts for the first week in November on the following roads:

	1861.	1862.		
Michigan Southern	$59,000	$71,315	Inc.	$12,314
Rock Island	32,979	41,684	Inc.	8,695
Galena and Chicago	48,749	47,778	Dec.	971
Cleveland & Toledo	18,118	25,779	Inc.	7,667
Alton and St. Louis	20,099	27,647	Inc.	7,548
Toledo and Wabash	30,845	37,691	Inc.	6,846
Michigan Central	54,910	72,677	Inc.	17,767
Illinois Central	——	——	Inc.	34,000

The statement of the Banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1861, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
New-York, Nov. 8	$176,700,517	$165,459,654	$38,794,768	$9,782,860
Boston, Nov. 10	74,280,389	31,992,770	7,978,850	8,124,125
Phila., Nov. 10	35,978,123	27,396,678	5,524,621	4,768,487
Total	$286,959,029	$225,349,112	$52,298,239	$22,675,472
Last week	285,580,463	225,871,231	51,302,282	22,554,900
Last year	251,618,446	157,810,429	65,444,690	17,819,789

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 14, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays. Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Norma.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Jack Cade.

WALLACK'S—Central Park.

WINTER GARDEN—The Apostate—Merchant of Venice.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Jeanette and Jeanot.

DODSWORTH'S HALL, Broadway—Public Readings by John W. S. How.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—The Magic Flute.

IRVING HALL—Father Reed's Old Folks' Concert.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Esquimaux Family—Com. Nutt Colored Tropical Fish, and other Curiosities, at all hours—Pauvrette. or Under the Snow, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway—Treaty with Japan.

PALACE OF MUSIC—Campbell's Minstrels.

GOUPIL'S, NO. 772 BROADWAY—Vernet's Picture of the Port and Market of Rio de Janeiro.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks and notes of various denominations. For sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our dispatches from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac inform us that nothing of importance transpired yesterday. Gen. Burnside was engaged with several of his principal officers on matters of business. Gen. Halleck arrived at Warrenton on Wednesday afternoon, and returned to Washington yesterday morning.

Gen. McClellan was visited yesterday and last night by a large number of persons. At 8 o'clock in the evening he was serenaded. He was introduced to the crowd in front of his hotel, by Rev. Andrew Dutcher, of Trenton, and made a brief speech.

The camp of Imboden's Partisan Rangers, in Hardy County, Western Virginia, was broken up by Gen. Kelly on Sunday last. Gen. Kelly left New-Creek on Saturday morning, and after a continuous march of twenty-four hours, a distance of about sixty miles, the rebels were surprised and routed completely, with the loss of many killed, wounded and taken prisoners. The spoils captured were considerable.

A rebel deserter, who recently escaped to one of our gunboats on the Georgia coast, reports that the steamer *Nashville* was lying up the Ogechee River. This is contrary to the report from Charleston, published yesterday, which said she was lying in Stono Inlet. The deserter says that workmen were engaged in removing her machinery and boilers, which were to be placed in one of the rams now being completed at Savannah. One of the rams, he said, was finished at the latter port, and Beauregard, on the 3d instant, was heard to say he would make an attack on, and capture Fort Pulaski in fourteen days from that time. The rebel steamer *Fingal* was being fitted out to aid the ram in this attempt. He also reported that there were two large iron rams additional in the port of Savannah, which were being rapidly made ready for sea.

Gov. Morgan is at Washington, to consult with the authorities about the defences of New-York Harbor.

A detachment of Col. J. W. Foster's command left Henderson, Ky., Monday, surprised a band of guerrillas near Madisonville and captured several prisoners, horses and arms. The guerrillas in that section are said to be panic-stricken. Our forces at last accounts were still in pursuit.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Champion* arrived at this port yesterday, from Aspinwall on the afternoon of the 4th inst. She brought $706,780 in specie. The report had reached Panama from Carthagena, by the English steamer, that Antioquia, the great stronghold of the Arboleda party, had quietly passed over to Mosquera. This, with the successes reported by the previous steamer, will be likely to insure the early termination of all hostilities.

The Republican City Convention, last night, renominated Comptroller Hawes by acclamation, without regard to partisan politics. The nomination of Counsel to the Corporation was adjourned one week.

The Supervisors, as County Canvassers, held their third meeting, at noon yesterday, and canvassed the returns from the Eleventh and Nineteenth Wards. No important errors were discovered. The vote for Assemblyman in the Twelfth Assembly District was canvassed complete, and showed a majority of 42 for Andrew Smith, the Tammany candidate, over Peter Bowe, the stump Mozarter. The Board adjourned till noon to-day.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The name of Henry A. Smythe for Street Commissioner was rejected by 8 to 5. Resolutions were adopted suggesting that the Committee on National Affairs inquire into and report upon the propriety of procuring means for local defence, and to correspond with Gov. Morgan as to the advisability of appointing a competent officer to take charge of the harbor and City defences; directing this Committee to find out and report our deficiency of troops, and make arrangements with the Governor, if possible, to exempt each citizen from draft who is liable to draft, on furnishing a recruit; and appropriating $2,000 to procure portraits of Thomas Jefferson and Gov. Morgan. The Board adjourned to 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

The American Consul at Guadaloupe died at that place on the 20th of October.

The San Francisco *Bulletin*, of Oct. 20, notices the arrest, by military authority, and consignment to Fort Alcatraz, of Col. E. J. C. Kewen, member elect to the Assembly from Los Angeles County. The *Bulletin* says: "Col. Kewen was born in Mississippi, and came here in 1849. He was the first Attorney-General of this State, being elected by the Legislature. In 1857, he and B. F. Moore, now of Tuolumne County, were run for Congress on the Whig ticket against Ned Marshal and Joe McCorkle, their successful Democratic opponents. He was with Walker in some of his Nicaragua exploits. He is a rather flowery speaker, and to his weakness for sensational highfalutin he must attribute his present retirement. There are three charges against him—one for being a Secessionist, another for uttering disloyal language against the Government at various times and places, and drinking to the health of Jeff. Davis, and third, that he recently in a public speech apostrophized the American flag in such strains as these: 'And thou once proud ensign of a free and happy people—how art thou fallen! Once loved and revered—now do I deride, despise and spit upon thee!' Col. Kewen denies that he used the above language. He insists that he said, 'now derided, despised and spat upon by a portion of our people!' Maj. G. P. Gillis, at one time Collector of the Port of Benicia, and clerk in the office of the Secretary of State under Gov. Downey, was committed at the same time. He is charged with having made very offensive and obstreperous rebellious demonstrations in Sacramento."

The Buffalo Morning *Express* has raised its price, and the Utica *Herald* has reduced its size, in consequence of the increased cost of paper.

The Albany *Evening Journal* of Tuesday evening, considers the complexion of the Assembly settled. It will stand 65 Union to 63 Democrats, and that without counting Mr. Carter, a Union Republican, from Albany County, who was indorsed by the Demcrats, but cannot be depended on to vote with them.

The prize steamer *Caroline*, which was captured off Mobile by the United States gunboat *Montgomery*, a few days since, arrived off the Philadelphia Navy-yard on Tuesday night, in charge of Acting Ensign Wm. C. Putnam, who is the Prize Master. The following is a list of the United States officers who assisted to bring the steamer to port: Second Assistant Engineer B. P. Bampton, Third Assistant Engineers J. Renshaw and J. Walters, Master's Mates J. McGlathery and J. R. Howell. Acting Assistant Surgeon W. H. Wescott is also on board. The *Caroline* has a crew of about fifty men on board, most of them from different vessels of the blockading fleet, their terms of service having expired. They will be paid off and discharged. The prize steamer is a side-wheeler; she has a hull of iron, and is a fine vessel, her tonnage being about six hundred. She was built at Wilmington, Del., for a firm in New-York, and for a time was in the Havana trade. Her name, originally, was the *Arizona*. At the time of her capture, which took place after an exciting chase of seven hours, she was in command of Capt. Forbes, of New-Orleans. Her cargo consists chiefly of arms and ammunition. When overhauled the crew was in the act of throwing arms overboard, but it is supposed they had not made way with much of the cargo.

The Emancipation ticket has succeeded beyond all expectation in Missouri. There will be a majority of ten in favor of the measure on joint ballot in the State Legislature.

Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut, has called a special session of the State General Assembly, to consider the present unorganized condition of the State Militia, and the importance of the modification of the law which authorizes the issue of State Bonds.

The substance of an opinion of some interest will be found in the law column, concerning the organization and powers of the Board of Health. The opinion emanates from the General Term of the Common Pleas, and the Judges are divided on the questions involved.

The trial of Amanda Thompson, (colored,) for the murder of her husband, by cutting his throat at No. 41 Sullivan-street, on the morning of the 29th of September last, was commenced in the Court of Sessions yesterday, before Judge McCunn. The testimony was concluded before the adjournment of the Court, and the case will be summed up this morning by John H. Anthon, Esq., for the defence, and O. L. Stewart for the people.

There was much excitement at the Stock Exchange late yesterday afternoon, and a fall of 2 ℘ cent. in prices ostensibly from this cause, on rumors of foreign complications at Washington. The previous sudden turn in the rates of Money on Stock collateral had predisposed the market to much weakness, and the whole decline since Tuesday is about 3@5 ℘ cent. on the Railway speculatives. Gold, 132¼@½; Exchange, 146@146½ ℘ cent.

Flour and Corn advanced slightly yesterday, and were in good request early in the day, but closed quietly. A fair demand prevailed for Wheat at uniform rates. Cotton was pretty brisk and buoyant, as were also Sugars, Rio Coffee, Hides, Leather and Tallow. Provisions were less active. Pork declined. Whisky was heavy and cheaper. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

The Sure End of the Rebellion.

If there be a man who is still doubtful about the ultimate fate of this rebellion, unless he is positively blind, he may read it unerringly in two simple facts.

The first fact is, that, with the exception of Sumter, *the rebels have never gained a single position by force of arms.* All the positions that came into their possession before or at the beginning of the war, experienced that fate simply because there was nobody to defend them. Their seizure was no military achievement; it was simply a pedestrian exercise. So fell the forts at the Passes of the Mississippi, Galveston, Mobile, Barrancas and McRae at Pensacola, Pulaski below Savannah, Pinckney and Moultrie at Charleston, Macon at Beaufort, the two forts at Wilmington, the arsenals at Baton Rouge, Augusta and Fayetteville, the Navy-yards at Pensacola and Norfolk, and every point that fell at all, with the single exception, as we have said, of Sumter; and that case only makes the general fact all the more forcible, inasmuch as it there required a force of several thousands to overcome a garrison of only eighty, all told. No other position which had defenders, however few, was taken by the rebels. The Old Flag has never, to this day, ceased to float over Fort Pickens, the forts at Key West and the Tortugas, Fortress Monroe and Fort McHenry, for this good reason, that their gates did not stand open, and there were men to manage the cannon within. As it began so it has continued. The rebels have gained no territory by fighting. What they have, came to them not by conquest, but by the fact that there was no army to oppose them. From the everglades of Florida to the chapperel of the Rio Grande, they do not hold an inch which they have gained by the sword. They have, indeed, tried to enlarge their limits by the sword. They have done their utmost to get Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland into their possession in this way. But it has all been in vain. They have made no advance which was not quickly followed by a retreat, and this, too, in spite of the fact that, in the first stage of the rebellion, they had the good will and material aid of a large portion of the people of those States. Whether we take into view the territory originally covered by secession, or that which they have struggled to attach to it, it is equally true that military force has accomplished nothing for them, in any positive sense. The sword has failed to add to what they originally had; and what they originally had, the sword did not give them.

Our second fact is, that *what the rebels once lose they never regain.* In not a single instance, since the war opened, have they wrested back from us a position of any account which we have once carried. Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Bowling Green, Columbus, Island No. 10, Fort Pillow, Memphis, Nashville, Corinth, New-Orleans, Pulaski, Port Royal, Fort Macon, Suffolk, Norfolk, Yorktown—to say nothing of minor positions—have all been in our possession for many months. Demonstrations have been made against some few of them, but in no instance of a really formidable character. For the most part, they have not even been threatened. It is indeed true, that Harper's Ferry, after having once come into our hands, was again possessed by the enemy; but this solitary instance is hardly an exception, for Harper's Ferry was not wrested from us by force, but treacherously surrendered, and, moreover, it quickly returned to our hands, as if to make good the invariable rebel fate, *once lost, always lost.*

Now we may account as we please for these two facts, that the rebels have neither gained nor regained a position by force of arms. We think them easily explainable by the great National superiority in means and resources. But, whatever be the cause, it is certain that it is of remarkably steady operation. It is not possible that developments, all of similar form and effect, should thus run through a period of a year and a half, without some uniform and very potent agency. And, as in the absence of foreign interference, no new elements can enter into the matter, the same course of action must go on. The rebels must continue unable to gain, and equally unable to recover what they lose. Of course there can be but one upshot to a war following this line. The loss of everything is but a question of time.

The time cannot be far distant either, if the process goes on at anything like the rate it did when our armies were last in aggressive motion. Our successes then followed one after another in such quick succession, that only about three months sufficed to realize nearly all we have enumerated. Our armies, conjointly with our navies, are about to enter upon another aggressive movement, and in force vastly stronger than before; while the positions remaining to the rebels are generally of much less strength than those they thus in vain attempted to defend. These positions, too, are comparatively few in number. The capture of Vicksburgh, Mobile, Montgomery and Knoxville, will give the rebellion its quietus in the Valley of the Mississippi; while the taking of Richmond, Charleston, Savannah and Augusta, will as surely finish up the work in the Southeast. We know not why the same success should not follow the same energy now as last Spring. If so the great rebellion cannot outlast the Winter's snows.

Rumored and Real Cost of the War.

The letter of Mr. Chase which appeared recently in our columns, confirming as it does the semi-official statement we published a few days ago as to the amount of our National Debt, is of no small interest at the present crisis. Many a loyal citizen will be conscious of a glad sense of relief at the assurance, on the very highest authority, that, notwithstanding all that rebel sympathizers at home and abroad have said to the injury of the National credit, our total debt on the 1st of October was no more than $620,000,000, and that, as the disbursements since that date, together with all outstanding claims on the Treasury, amount to $60,000 more, the whole debt on the 27th of October did not exceed $680,000,000.

But the actual war outlay has of course been much less than this sum. For it is well known that, prior to the rebellion, there existed the old funded debt of $59,696,955. This amount is included in the present debt, from which it must be eliminated if we would get at the amount which the war has consumed. Besides this, a considerable aggregate of Treasury Notes were out before the 1st of March, 1861. These have since been redeemed at a cost, according to the latest official statements, of $20,819,000. Thus the portion of our debt which existed before the war was something over $80,000,000. Deducting this sum, we find that the Government has expended on the struggle against secession, about $600,000,000. Moreover, as the contest has now lasted twenty months, the average monthly outlay has been $30,000,000, or about $1,000,000 a day; while the present war expenses of the rebels, according to their own statements, are, as we showed in a recent article, no less than $10,000,000 a week.

Our naval and military outlay, though of necessity great, will not be regarded as excessive or immoderate, if we remember that in the recent Italian war, the monthly expenditure of Austria was fifty millions of dollars, and that of France forty millions. For neither of these Powers had a mobilized army one-half as large as that we have kept in the field, at an average monthly cost of thirty millions.

Let us now glance at the future. From the recent augmentation in the numbers of the army, the construction of our new iron-clad fleet and the delicate state of our foreign relations, the war expenditure is now a million and a quarter a day. An easy calculation proves that if the continuance of the war requires that this rate of outlay should be kept up till 1st July, 1863, 300 millions more will have been spent. But the war taxes, during these eight months, will pay, according to present appearances, about one-half of this outlay, or 140 millions of dollars. Hence no more than $160,000,000 will require to be borrowed, and instead of the fabulous sums about which imaginative editors dream and ignorant stump-orators rave, the Government will commence the next fiscal year with a debt not exceeding $820,000,000.

Now, the opinion has been expressed, that except disunion demagogues succeed in dividing the North and paralyzing a portion of its energies, the war will be over by the end of June. And in this case there will be no further loans beyond what have been above indicated. Hence, we may be justified in regarding 820 millions as the highest sum to which our National Debt can possibly be swelled by the war for the suppression of the rebellion. It is evident that, with our immense resources and growing wealth, a burden of much greater dimensions could be well sustained. In proof of this, we need only point to the fact that the debt of England is 3,918 millions of dollars, and that of France, 2,206 millions. Still, in both those countries, a judicious use of financial skill enables a sum to be annually raised by taxation, which, without impoverishing the country or oppressing the people, is amply sufficient to pay the annual interest and to sustain the enormous expenses of civil establishments which are conducted at a cost such as a community of simple republican habits can never require. If England and France can bear the load of their prodigious debts without much harm, surely, with the singular recuperative energies of which we have justly been so proud, our young giant Republic will be able to shoulder a burden so much smaller with ease.

The review of our National finances, therefore, is, at the present moment, suggestive rather of confidence than of fear. And the official statement on which we have based our remarks, offers evidence as simple as it is decisive. For it refutes and utterly sweeps away the malicious and ignorant surmises which have been foisted on the public by aspirants to office, who, to influence the elections, further disloyal intrigues, help their Southern friends, and raise themselves to power, have been, with mischievous diligence, alarming the public mind with artful statements that the debt is 2,000 millions, that the country is exhausted, and that National bankruptcy stares us in the face.

By a knowledge of the exact truth, loyal men may quiet their apprehensions as to the financial situation. And forming a right estimate of the past and prospective cost of the war, they will know how to deal with any profligate faction of demagogues whose sinister aims may prompt them to embarrass the Government, or to mystify and mislead the people.

The Proclamation and the Non-Slaveholders.

A correspondent in North Carolina writes as follows:

> "The free-labor feeling I can affirm deliberately, from a wide and careful observation, is a prevalent one in all that portion of the State which is now within the Union lines. As to the Union men, who are chiefly non-slaveholders, they are pretty nearly unanimous in their hatred of an institution, to extend and perpetuate which, to the utter ruin of all other interests, they believe to have been the prime cause of the rebellion."

All accounts from the eastern part of the old North State, where our army lies, are to the same effect. There can be no mistake that a genuine Anti-Slavery, free-labor spirit has become quite general among the poor white men of that region who are protected by our arms. Their sufferings by the war, and their associations with our intelligent soldiers, have opened their eyes to the vile use to which they have been put by the Slave Power. They have come to see how it is that Slavery entails ignorance and poverty upon them and their children, and how they have been made the actual white helots of the institution. The new ideas which have entered their souls manifest themselves in appropriate action. No soldiers in the whole National army fight with more deadly earnestness than the Union regiments of North Carolina, and no people have more urgently demanded pledges from their candidates for Congress to support the President's Proclamation in its full scope and force than thousands of Union voters in these North Carolina districts. So far as this region is concerned, it is a settled thing that Anti-Slavery henceforth must be the ruling political policy.

We have lately had public speeches, in our own city, from Union refugees of various Slaves States, all of which were emphatic in the assertion that if the Union is to be preserved Slavery must be destroyed. Such decisive language our people were hardly prepared for, and it was accounted very significant. And yet, as merely the utterance of individuals, it was far from having the import that belongs to those practical movements of bodies of people in the Slave States. In fact we regard this development in North Carolina as the first practical example of the manner in which the Emancipation Proclamation is not only to secure the suppression of the present rebellion, but to prevent all similar movements hereafter. We, of course, understand that the proximate effect of the Proclamation will be to deprive the rebellion of the labor which now supplies its subsistence; and also to draw off large numbers from the rebel armies for duty as home guards. It is this operation which stamps it as a great military measure, such as the President, in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief may adopt, under the laws of war, without constitutional difficulty. But it must have an ulterior effect beyond the present exigency. It will not only free the slaves, but free the "poor white trash," as they are contemptuously called, and make them the permanent friends of the Union.

The secesh of the South and the semi-secesh of the North often put the question—"Supposing you conquer the rebellion, will it stay conquered?" Their idea is, that there will remain a deadly hatred to the Union, and that guerrilla war, or hostile violence in some form, will be interminable. We have simply to answer, that the Proclamation will cure all that. Its inevitable effect, in due time, will be to make the vast non-slaveholding majority of the South the friends of the Government. Undoubtedly, the prostrated Slave Power would retain the intensest hate—a hate which would not die out for one or two generations. But the poor whites would have no such feeling. They would rejoice in the fact that the institution, which had once so mercilessly ground them down, was at an end; and their loyalty, as has been proved in North Carolina, would be reëstablished more firmly than ever. Whatever the hate of the old slave oligarchy, it would be powerless; and in the end would lose itself in the general fruition of the blessings of a regenerated society.

An Unjust System.—We are sorry to hear that there is still great dissatisfaction and complaint in our volunteer regiments in Virginia, on account of the system of recruiting from their ranks for the regiments of the regular army. The thing is grossly unjust to the volunteer officers who raised brigades, regiments or companies. Many a man, after being authorized by the War Department to raise a regiment, went to work, assiduously applied himself to it night and day for months, spending all his own money and all he could obtain from his friends; and after being successful—after drilling his men for months, after leading them through the campaign of the Peninsula, or the Rappahannock, or the Shenandoah, and probably losing in this way one half of his force, he now finds a regular army officer authorized to enter and recruit from his ranks; and the regular officer probably succeeds, by various means, in seducing from the ranks of the volunteer officer a half of the remnant of the shattered regiment he had raised, and drilled, and led. In this way entire regiments have actually been struck out of existence, and their original officers left without a command; and in many cases, captains who by untiring efforts and lavish expenditure, raised a hundred men a year ago, now find themselves without a soldier to lead, and all their money and labor lost.

We know that the War Department order, as originally issued, has lately been amended, so that only a limited number of men can be taken from each company in a volunteer regiment; but when it is considered that campaigning has reduced many of the regiments in the field to one-fourth their original strength, it will be seen that to take ten men from each company is equivalent to leaving but a single company for the Colonel to command, while the Captains hardly retain men enough to render their position respectable. Of course all this has caused and still continues to cause very great dissatisfaction.

The regular army, it is true, needs to be recruited; but why should the volunteer regiments, who have covered themselves with glory, be at this crisis weakened or destroyed for that purpose? Regular army officers should recruit at the same source from which volunteer officers recruited—from the people. If they were as enthusiastic and patriotic as our volunteer officers were in the work, they would meet, like them, with success.

It is this thing which is the ground of the differences that have existed for some time, and are still unsettled, between the Governor of Pennsylvania and the War Department. Gov. Curtin insists that there is no legal or military right, and no justice, in the system, and demands that it shall cease. If his representations be not respected, it may yet have a most prejudicial effect on all the volunteer regiments in the field as well as on future recruiting.

California and the War.

Our countrymen on the Pacific Coast are having a pretty easy time of it in the existing war. Their very great distance from the scene of hostilities makes it too expensive to bring their "quotas" of volunteers under the different calls into the field. The consequence is, the voice of the recruiting Sergeant is never heard in their land; their population has not been decimated by the appointment of Brigadiers; and contractors and sutlers are unknown to them, save in the current history of the war written in the newspapers of the Atlantic States. Whenever an enterprising Californian has desired to achieve distinction or turn a penny in following the fortunes of war, he has been obliged to leave the peaceful shores of the Pacific and return to the Eastern States. But in the main, the Pacific Coast has had very little to do with the war. We have never heard nor read of the Fifth, Tenth or Fifteenth Regiment of Oregon or California Volunteers, and we doubt if the Government pay-rolls show the enrollment of any such regiments—although it is in that quarter, if anywhere, their existence would be discerned,

But if not present with us in the flesh our trans-Rocky Mountain friends have at least been with us in spirit. Their loyalty has always been above reproach. They have done us the honor to sympathize with us in our troubles. They have let their trade languish because ours was depressed. They have permitted their gold crop to decline, because our industry ceased to be so productive. To make their play of war as nearly as possible like our real, they arrested several "secesh sympathizers" and clapped them in prison, there to be held till they purged themselves by taking the oath of allegiance—just as we do on this side of the Republic. But what is best of all, they have raised munificent sums of money and sent it to the Sanitory Commission, for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers. In this noble work, California leads all her sisters of the Union, and wins as much glory as she could by fighting.

By the latest advices from California, however, it appears our young sister is becoming weary of watching the war, and is renewing her old excitement—that of *gold hunting*. New and marvelously rich discoveries have been made, and the rush for the mines is expected to rival similar movements in early days. Old placers receive the stimulus of awakened interest, and are yielding more largely than for several years past. Indeed, the signs are auspicious for a very great increase in the gold product of the United States.

A thought occurs to us in this connection. There is supposed to be a vast quantity of picks and spades belonging to the Army of the Potomac lately operating on the Peninsula, which are not expected to be used again in any Virginia campaign. How would it do to ship these implements to California and Oregon, call for the full quota of volunteers that those distant States should have furnished for the war, arm them with the picks and spades, and send them to the mines to dig for the United States Government? Supposing them to unearth the shining metal, it is clear that no higher service could be rendered the Union. Every nugget taken out would be equal to putting under a half score of rebels; every "lode" discovered would be equal to the discharge of many parks of artillery. The soldiers on the Chickahominy never wrought so profitably.

Mr. Chase has been accused of having entirely too much to do with our armies in the field; but we submit that these gold field operations in California are eminently fit to fall under his attention and direction; and, if energetically followed up, they might save at the same time the Union and the Government credit.

The President-Making Mania.—The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* reads the political public a timely and just admonition on the prevalent vice of President-making. The whole country swarms with would-be Warwicks, eager to nominate the next President. "There seems," says the *Advertiser*, "to be a strife on the part of these seekers after cheap notoriety for precedence; they each shoulder a candidate and rush into the political ring, challenging popular approbation."

There is a reason for this which lies behind any national weakness. It lies in the eagerness of our Warwicks for office. It has become the fashion of our Presidents to recognize, as the special author of his greatness, the man who first named him, in some obscure corner of creation, for that position. Everybody remembers what a crowd of competitors rushed upon Gen. Taylor after his election, each eager to convince the old hero that he had been the very first to discover and reveal his fitness for the Presidency. Col. Fuller, of the *Mirror*, was, perhaps, the most forward and pertinacious of these aspirants, and achieved the Navy Agency of this port as his reward. Under other *régimes* men have received foreign missions, fat collectorships, and other high and lucrative posts, for a similar service. While this habit of rewarding the first discoverers of the successful candidate continues, we may rely upon it the field will be perpetually crowded with exploring adventurers.

This war has been cursed by the President-making mania. The first thought that occurs to a large portion of our politicians. when any man of mark, civil or military, is raised to high command, is that "if he plays his cards well he can make himself President." Presently newspapers begin to play his cards for him. He is puffed for what he is about to do. A political party suspects that he is becoming available—so its leaders begin to give him advice. He must be careful not to *overdo* his business. He must say nothing—keep still and do nothing of which his political opponents can take advantage. The result generally is that he does nothing at all.

We have had several failures of that kind already. Fremont was victimized by it and fell early in the campaign. "Jim Lane" is still running. McClellan has been damaged quite as much by the inopportune and ill-judged activity of men who hoped to make an available candidate of him, as by his own inaction. Banks has had a narrow escape, and is not quite safe yet. How many more are to be victimized, and what is much more important, how much longer the public welfare is to be sacrificed to this propensity of our people, remains to be seen.

Reduction of Taxation—The Internal Revenue.—The thorough manner in which Congress did its work, last session, in the preparation of its Internal Revenue bill, is entitled to all praise. The minuteness of its details shows that its authors had studied and fully comprehended the vast number of available resources of revenue in a free and prosperous country. But it is beginning to appear that Congress, however advanced in knowledge, on most subjects connected with revenue necessary to their intelligent action, did not at all comprehend the productiveness of the sources of income they incorporated in their bill. The Ways and Means Committee estimated a revenue of One Hundred and Fifty Millions from their measure. But the work of the Assessors has so far progressed, and the rate of income from stamp duties so far been established, as to indicate a very great increase over the Committee's estimate. There are those who have given the subject attention that predict an income of Two Hundred Millions of Dollars the first year, and others still who declare that at least Two Hundred and Fifty Millions will be derived from the Internal Revenue laws now in force.

By the time Congress shall have entered fully on its duties at the approaching session, there will be authentic information on this subject. And if the result shall be as favorable as now indicated, one of the first duties of the National Legislature will be to review the act of last session, and see in what parts and features it can be amended. The estimates of the Ways and Means Committee were based on the most liberal calculation of the wants of the Government. It was aimed to place the public credit beyond the possibility of invalidation. The people openly encouraged their representatives to lay on whatever tax the exigencies of the country demanded. There was no occasion for, as there certainly was not any attempt to evade the duty of imposing burdens on the people equal to the gigantic wants created by the war. If, therefore, there shall prove to be an income equal to One Hundred Millions, or Fifty Millions, or any great sum beyond the estimated needs of the Treasury, to pay current expenses of the Government and interest on the public debt, it will be the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of taxation until the annual revenue is brought within the figures necessary to meet these two objects.

There are very many articles now taxed that should be released altogether from impost, as the tax brings peculiar hardship without any corresponding benefit. There are many imposts that are trivial, difficult and annoying to collect, and that create a degree of ill-feeling which more important matters do not. The Assessors and Collectors will have a mass of valuable experience on all these subjects in time to be made available to the coming Congress in modifications of the Revenue laws.

It is well if the revenue shall amount, the first year, to many millions beyond the estimated wants of the Government. It will do our own people good, as it will do us benefit abroad, in establishing the limitless resources of the Nation. We shall feel equal to anything thereafter. But none the less will be the duty of Congress to reduce the amount at once, as it will encourage the people to feel that they are reducing the burdens of the war even before the war is over.

THE OLD BEAUFORT LIBRARY.—We see advertised a sale of valuable books, by order of Collector BARNEY, which we understand composed the library which was captured at Beaufort, South Carolina. The announcement strikes us with surprise. We enter our protest against any such disposition of that library. If the Government shall sell at public auction a library thus captured in the Southern States, it will be guilty of an act which will be a stain upon our reputation. Those who malign us will not be slow to cite it as a proof of that barbarism which they absurdly say is rolling over us—that we who have prided ourselves upon the value we give to educational influences—that we, above all, who have sneered at the Southern States for their poverty in literature, and in schools, in libraries, should seize by force of arms and sell at auction one of the few public libraries which had existence there.

To ship these books here and sell them for the few dollars which they will bring at auction, is a small thing, and one which the Government should be ashamed of. We hope it is not too late to stop it. Our literary men and societies, the Trustees of the Astor Library, the Historical Society, and such bodies, ought to take steps at once to have it stopped. No one can tell what may be the fortune of war, and if New-York should ever be captured by a foe, it would seem hard to us to see the Astor Library and the library of the Historical Society carried off by enemies, not even to be preserved as they were taken, but to be scattered to the winds by a sale at auction. And how would we like to have the sale of this Beaufort Library cited as a precedent against us?

We would like to know also by what authority this sale is held. It is announced as by the order of the Collector. But it cannot be as Collector that he sells them. Whence has he derived his authority? What department of Government has control of it? Does it not require any proceedings, legal or otherwise, to make such a sale valid? Have any such proceedings been taken in this case? Can the public have any light in this matter? At all events, the books must not be sold.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN—FAREWELL BENEFIT OF EDWIN BOOTH.—Mr. EDWIN BOOTH on this evening takes his farewell benefit, and makes his last appearance but one, in the characters of *Pescara*, in which he is now without a rival on the stage, and as *Shylock*, in the fourth Act of the "Merchant of Venice." We doubt not that this occasion will be seized on by his many admirers and friends to offer an ovation to an artist who, during an engagement of unusual brilliancy and length, has gathered around him a more refined and cultivated interest than any actor of our time. The entertainment presents unusual attraction, Mr. BOOTH appearing in two parts.

THE RAVELS AT NIBLO'S.—Of course nobody believes that the Ravels will ever bid a determinate farewell to the country and community wherein and whereby they have accumulated fame and fortune; but every once in a while—say at intervals of four or five years or so—they play a sort of an *au revoir* engagement, preparatory to leaving for a visit to their native land, and call it a farewell. Such an engagement GABRIEL and his admirable company are performing now at Niblo's. Their entertainment really will only last two weeks altogether; for, at the end of that time, they expect to exchange their theatrical displays of pantomime and *trapeze* for the involuntary gymnastics of a trip across the billowy ocean. Of these two weeks, only seven more nights and to-morrow's matinée are left. Novelty will not, in so short a space, be attempted; but most of the choicest pieces of the well-known and ever-delightful Ravel repertory are announced for repetition; and at each performance the extraordinary boy, best known as "Young America," executes his unparalleled feats of Zampillaerostation. This boy GABRIEL RAVEL evidently relies upon as his main attraction. Like a sensible man he looks forward to his own retirement as an event that cannot long be postponed; and, as the next best thing to wielding perpetual personal power over the popular mind, he seeks to found a dynasty by which his name shall be handed down to and his memory kept green in the minds of immediate and remote posterity. With this object in view, he is training "Young America" to play all his most famous pantomimic parts, and a marvelously apt pupil has the boy turned out. He does the *Red Gnome*, and *Harlequin*, and the famous *Vol au Vent* character almost as well in some respects as his inimitable tutor, besides being, as an acrobat, a still greater miracle of agility and grace.

FORREST AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY.—Last night to a crowded house Mr. FORREST gave his great character of "*Richelieu*." There is not need for repeated mention of its excellencies or defects. Suffice it to say his admirers found renewed argument for their adherence to his cause, and one of the largest audiences ever gathered at the Academy testified their pleasure by oft-given applause. To-night Mr. FORREST appears as *Jack Cade*.

GERMAN OPERA.—The just performance of a work of the proportions of MOZART'S "Zauberfloete" is attended with such difficulty that it has never been undertaken in this City until Mr. ANSCHUTZ ventured to place the opera before the public in the way that the composer wrote it. A few necessary changes have been introduced, such as subdividing the two acts which compose the original *libretto*, into four, and moderating the key of some of the pieces to suit the powers of the singers. But in all other respects the work is given without abridgement of text or music. It is "an elaborate and luscious form of nonsense," dignified with some of the sweetest, and also some of the noblest, music ever conceived by the mind of its illustrious composer. At Mr. ANSCHUTZ'S neat little theatre the principal parts are entrusted to Mme. ROTTER, Mme. JOHANNSEN, Herr LOTTI, Herr WEINLICH and Herr GRAFF, all of whom are fully equal to their parts, and exhibit an enthusiasm which is rare on the operatic stage. Where such praiseworthy emulation exists, it would be unjust to dwell on the comparative superiority of one artist over another. It is better to record that all the principal *morceaux* were repeated, and that the applause of the audience was about equally distributed. A large share of the success of the performance is due to the singular efficiency of the chorus, which, being composed of the regular staff of the establishment, reinforced with a liberal selection from one of the best German singing Societies, is in all respects, admirable. The combined precision and delicacy with which these masses of sound are delivered, might well be imitated at more pretentious establishments. The orchestra, under Mr. ANSCHUTZ'S able bâton, leaves absolutely nothing to be desired. Indeed, the whole performance of the opera is so excellent that our remarks must necessarily be limited to praise. It could hardly be better, and, in view of this fact, we mention with satisfaction that the house on each night that "Die Zauberfloete" has been performed, has been filled to overflowing. BEETHOVEN'S "Fidelio" is in readiness, and is announced for speedy production.

ITALIAN OPERA.—BELLINI'S ever acceptable opera of "Norma" will be given here to-night with Mme. LORINI as the priestess, Signor MACCAFERRI as *Pollio*, and the new and successful contralto, Mlle. MORENSI as *Adelgisa*.

MATINEE.—There will be a grand operatic matinée at the Academy of Music to-morrow (Saturday) when "Il Trovatore"—so successfully rendered on Wednesday—will be repeated.

A CONFESSOR OF THE LOYAL CAUSE.—It will be remembered that the office of the St. Croix *Herald*, a journal of the Province of New-Brunswick, has been twice mobbed, and finally destroyed by infuriated Blue-noses, because of its sympathy with the cause of the American Union. The proprietor, nothing daunted, has now removed the seat of his business to the American side of the St. Croix, and from his new position at Calais, Me., will no doubt do yeoman's service for the cause. Those who are disposed to aid it by subscriptions or advertising will find him at any time this week at the Astor House, by applying for Mr. J. S. HAY. We are glad to see the names of His Honor the Mayor and other leading citizens already figuring upon Mr. HAY'S list.

Difficulties of the Charleston Blockade.

OFF CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I venture to address you upon a subject in which you seem much interested—the blockade of Charleston—by the way of conveying to you some knowledge and information (if you do not already possess it) which the conductor of a public journal is ever ready to receive.

Leading into Charleston harbor, over the bar, are *six* channels of *ingress* and *egress*, neither one of which has *less* than eleven feet at low water, and sixteen feet at high water. The approach to these channels measures, upon the arc of a circle, about *twelve miles*—that is, from the land to the north and east of Charleston, around by east, to the land to the south and west of Charleston.

These English steamers, freighted with cargoes for the rebels employed to run the blockade, draw eleven and twelve feet of water; the tops of their bulwarks are not more than seven feet above the water. They are painted lead color, so that they can be seen but a very short distance at night, and are of great speed. They time their departure from Nassau so as to reach Charleston when there is no moon, or a very small one, and also at the hour of high water, or above half tide, at which time our eyes have to be strained to the highest degree, and a very sharp lookout kept for these vessels.

To guard the six channels, eight, ten, and sometimes twelve of our steamers—according to the number available—are employed. One steamer, at least, is always anchored near the mouth of each channel, especially at night, or in thick weather in the daytime. Other steamers are a little further out, and others under steam cruising off. The steamers at anchor always have *steam up*, and ready to slip their cables and be off at a moment's warning, not stopping to heave up the anchor.

Much is said, and loud complaints are made, in the papers, when a vessel successfully runs the blockade, and everybody seems to hear of it; but people seem rarely to hear of the blockade when prosecuted with vigor and success, and when valuable prizes are being frequently taken.

I have now been off here sixty days with this steamer, forming one of the blockading squadron, and during that time not a vessel has got successfully in; and but one vessel, the steamer *Hero*, has got out, which happened on a dark, foggy night, when it would have taken *fifty* instead of twelve vessels to have successfully blockaded Charleston, for one couldn't possibly see the distance of a quarter of a mile.

You may recollect that in the war of 1812, when the harbor of New-London, the mouth of which is not much more than a mile across, was blockaded by the English squadron, under Admiral HARDY, that Capt. BIDDLE, in the sloop-of-war *Hornet*, *under sail*, successfully ran out through the blockading squadron, as close as they were anchored. So thick and dark was the night, that the *Hornet*, as she passed the Admiral's ship, could hear the sentries call the "All's well," and yet the vessels could'nt see each other.

The entrance into the outer Roads of Toulon is not more than *two miles* across, yet the French line-of-battle ships, with sails set, and as big as four-story houses, used to run the blockade of the English ships even when guarded by the sharp eye of NELSON, and his active, vigilant subordinates.

At 2 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 20, it being hazy and dark, a steamer was observed by the *Flambeau* close in with the land, and passing along rapidly for the northern channel to enter Charleston. The *Flambeau* immediately opened upon her, slipped her cable, followed her as far as a knowledge of the channel and the rebel batteries would permit, continuing her fire all the time. But the speed of the steamer was so rapid that she couldn't be prevented from passing in. At daylight on the following morning, however, it was observed that the said steamer had sunk abreast of and near Fort Moultrie; and there she now lies, a gratifying object to behold—the effect of the *Flambeau's* well-directed shot and shell. From a late copy of the Charleston *Mercury*, found on board of a prize recently taken, we have ascertained that the steamer is the *Minho*, and a very small portion of her cargo has been saved in a damaged state.

On the 25th of October a fine English steamer, called the *Scotia*, loaded with arms, clothing and medicines, was captured by one of the vessels of this blockading squadron, fifteen miles from Charleston, watching an opportunity to run the blockade. On the 26th, another English steamer, called the *Anglia*, with the same kind of cargo, was captured within a few miles of the same place, by one of the steamers of this squadron. And in the same week that these prizes were captured two schooners were taken by the squadron, soon after getting out of Charleston, loaded with turpentine, rice, etc. So here is what the squadron did in the course of one week, of which the public may *not* know, but they would be sure to know if these vessels had succeeded in running the blockade. The *Anglia* was off here, and tried to run the blockade on the dark nights a month ago, but was discovered and chased by the *Marblehead* for eighty miles, but she proved too swift to be caught then. She went to Nassau and waited for the dark, moonless nights to attempt it again, when it was her fate to be captured.

One thing I desire to earnestly impress upon you, and for you to urge it upon the public and the Government; and that is, the necessity of imprisoning in Fort Lafayette or Fort Warren, every Charleston pilot captured in these prizes attempting to run the blockade. I consider every one of them of as much value and doing as much harm as a Colonel or a General in the rebel army. These pilots are taken to New-York or Philadelphia, with the other persons found on board of the prizes, then permitted to go, and soon find their way back to Nassau, ready to pilot vessels through the blockade again. They are skillful, daring fellows, and in talking to us they are as pert and saucy as possible. Get and keep possession of these pilots, and you strike at the very root of the evil. A pilot receives $3,000 a trip, if he successfully runs a vessel through the blockade; if she is captured he gets nothing. When the English steamer *Memphis* was captured by one of the vessels of this blockading squadron, just after getting out of Charleston, she had six extra pilots—Charleston men—going to Nassau for service on board of vessels to run the blockade. These pilots were taken to New-York, placed in Fort Lafayette for a few days, then let go.

As an officer of the naval service, it may not be altogether becoming in me to speak of the exposure, of the loss of rest and sleep, of the straining of eyes and anxiety of mind which the Commander of a blockading vessel has to undergo here, upon a two months' stretch at a time, with a week's absence to Port Royal for coal and stores, and then another stretch of two months. A commanding officer never thinks of taking off his clothes at night; but, in the language of Jack Tar, "we ship for that, and don't complain."

If, in this communication, there is found anything new to you, or which you think may interest the readers of your valuable and widely-circulated journal, I don't see any objection to giving such parts of it to the public. There is certainly nothing in it but what the enemy knows, and it doesn't contain any information of projected movements by our forces.

Card from Senator Harris.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 12, 1862.

To the Editors of the Evening Journal:

The Press, within the last few days, seems to have taken some interest in the remarks made by me to my law class, in relation to the removal of Gen. MCCLELLAN. As what I said on that occasion has been, to some extent, misreported, I take the liberty of stating precisely what occurred. As nearly as I can recollect, it is as follows: On entering my class room, on Monday morning, and before proceeding with my lecture, the class called for my opinion as to the removal of MCCLELLAN. I then said: "The removal of Gen. MCCLELLAN has both surprised and grieved me. I think it is a great mistake. I regard him as the ablest General the war has yet brought to notice. I am not aware of any sufficient grounds for this step; but if it must be done, then I think the Administration have done it in the best way. I regard BURNSIDE as an able General—the next best man for the place. I know that Gen. MCCLELLAN has confidence in him, and I believe that, so far as he is able, he will carry out the plans and policy of MCCLELLAN."

After alluding to the appointment of Gen. HOOKER to a command under Gen. BURNSIDE, and expressing my confidence in him, I proceeded with my lecture. All this occurred within the walls of my own class-room, and with no expectation that it would ever pass beyond them. Yours with respect.

IRA HARRIS.

PRESERVING THE BODIES OF THE DEAD.—Mr. G. W. SCOLLAY, whose advertisement will be found in another column, has contrived what he describes as an "Air-tight Deodorizing Burial Case," the merits of which he sets forth at length. The description will be read with interest.

A CORRECTION.—The steamship *New-York*, which arrived Wednesday, left Southampton on the 30th ult., bringing 387 passengers, not 136, as erroneously reported. Her actual running time was 13 days 7 hours.

THE MYSTERIES OF NEW-YORK.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Wars, National resources, political contests, religious conventions, amusements, the Central Park, its swans, gondolas, &c., have been discussed—this letter is of the "Mysteries of New-York." In the car, steamboat, saloon, parlor, at dinner, in the street, everywhere, do I hear some story with relation to or an inquiry as to the meaning of those mythical words, posted, printed, and advertised wherever I go:

S. T.—1860—X.,

accompanied with a crescent and a shepherd's hook. A secession sympathizer said it was "Satan Triumphant in 1860 in granting the X-pectation of Abolitionists;" while a Republican said it was "Stump-Tail Democrats of 1860 gone to Texas;" another, "To the State Taxes of 1860 add ten (X) dollars;" another, that they were the watchwords of some secret society, like "Sons of Tecumchia are 1860 strong," or "Seward Tricksters of 1860 Used Up," &c., &c. Well, your correspondent was ill—had been ill for a long time—in fact, his late suppers had given him a horrid dyspepsia. He read the advertisements, and, of course, bought a bottle of Plantation Bitters; the Bitters cured him, and on the bottle appeared those same cabalistic letters, S. T.—1860—X. I traveled straight for No. 202 Broadway, introduced myself to the celebrated Dr. DRAKE, and was shown the elephant—tusks, S. T. and all—and a great institution it is. A six-story building, in Dey-street, from cellar to garret, is occupied as a laboratory for producing this single medicine. Some forty persons are employed; several vats, holding six thousand gallons each, are filled with roots, herbs and materials, and then soaked in water, and the expression preserved in pure St. Croix Rum. I here saw the bags, boxes and bales of Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen and other material—and the original St. Croix Rum puncheons, bearing the Custom-house brand. It seemed that medicine could here be turned out to supply a world of invalids—yet these gentlemen are unable to supply their orders for Plantation Bitters alone. I was shown many certificates of extraordinary cures effected by these Bitters. The statistics of the medicine business as presented to the last Congress in the report of Mr. D. S. BARNES are enormous and startling, amounting to some six million dollars annually. The proprietors of these Bitters will pay Uncle Sam near fifty thousand dollars for stamps this year. With such individual resources Government loans ought to stand at par, and JEFFERSON DAVIS had better pack up and start for Jerusalem.

* ° * * * *

J. H.

We are happy to reproduce the above letter, and add that any ordinary case of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Affection, Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Headache, Diarrhœa, Sinking Weakness, Mental Despondency, &c., can be cured by the Plantation Bitters.

That you may judge of its efficacy we publish a list of some of the articles used in the preparation.

CALISAYA BARK—Celebrated for over two hundred years in the treatment of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Weakness, &c. It was introduced into Europe by the Countess, wife of the Viceroy of Peru, in 1640, and was afterward sold by the Jesuits *for the enormous price of its own weight in silver*, under the name of *Jesuit's Powders*, and was finally made public by LOUIS XVI., King of France. HUMBOLDT makes especial reference to its febrifuge qualities during his South American travels.

CASCARILLA BARK—For diarrhœa, colic and diseases of the stomach and bowels.

DANDELION—For inflammation of the loins and dropsical affections.

CAMOMILE FLOWERS—For enfeebled digestion.

LAVENDER FLOWERS—Aromatic, stimulant and tonic—highly invigorating in nervous debility.

WINTERGREEN—For scrofula, rheumatism, &c.

ANISE—An aromatic carminative, creating flesh, muscle and milk; much used by mothers nursing.

Also, clove-buds, orange, carraway, coriander, snake-root, &c., all preserved in perfectly pure

ST. CROIX RUM.

The powerful, invigorating, and tonic properties of St. Croix Rum have been long acknowledged by the physicians of the world. For consumption, it is the only stimulant that should be used.

S. T.—1860—X.

Another wonderful ingredient, of Spanish origin, imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present.

Dr. W. A. CHILDS, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect and harmless tonic I ever used."

The following is from the famous hotel proprietors of Washington:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4, 1862.

MESSRS. P. H. DRAKE & CO.: Please send us twelve dozen Plantation Bitters. They are much liked by the guests of our house.

Respectfully yours,
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 28, 1862.

Messrs. P. H. DRAKE & Co.—GENTLEMEN: I have been a great sufferer from dyspepsia for three or four years. I have tried many if not all the remedies recommended for its cure. Instead of relief, I became worse, had to abandon my profession, and suffered greatly from everything I ate. My mind was much affected, depressed and gloomy. About three months ago I tried the Plantation Bitters, and to my great joy I am nearly a well man. I have recommended them in several cases, and, as far I know, always with signal benefit. I am, very respectfully, yours,

REV. J. S. CATHORN.

Such is the language reaching us daily. No article ever had an equal sale. *Under no circumstances will the pure standard of the materials used be departed from.*

These Bitters are sold by all principal druggists, grocers, hotels and restaurants. Be sure each bottle bears the *fac-simile* of the Proprietor's signature.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. In addition to containing the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, will be found in the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

... FLANNEL
Shirts and Drawers,
FOR
Boys and Men.
ALSO,
Heavy Lamb's Wool Underwear
FOR
Men, by
Devlin & Co.,
Broadway, corner of Grand-st.
Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

Woolen Undershirts
and Drawers,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
and
A great variety of Hosiery and Gloves.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery,
And No. 165 5th-av.,
Corner 22d-st.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

At Miller's Ladies can Obtain Beautiful gaiter boots, balmorals, india-rubbers, &c., &c., with boys', misses', and children's boots and shoes, of all styles and prices. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

COOKE—WEY.—On Thursday, Oct. 30, in St. Paul's Church, Buffalo, by Rev. Wm. Shelton, D. D., JOHN A. COOKE and CAROLINE STANLEY WEY, both of Catskill. No cards.

GEER—HALL.—On Wednesday, Nov. 12, at Zion Church, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Southgate, GEORGE WOLF GEER to MARY ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Henry P. Hall, Esq., all of this City.

HINE—FOSTER.—At Southeast, Putnam County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 12, by Rev. Winthrop Bailey, Mr. GEORGE HINE to Miss JOSEPHINE FOSTER, youngest daughter of Judge Foster.

LOWERRE—HADLEY.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, Nov. 12, by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, CHARLES H. LOWERRE to Miss MARTHA T. HADLEY, daughter of John S. Hadley, Esq., all of this City.

MINUSE—PURDY.—At Christ Church, Rye, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 12, by Rev. John C. White, Pastor, JOHN D. MINUSE to LOUISA M. PURDY, adopted daughter of John Park, Esq., all of Rye.

POMEROY—HAYWARD.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 13, by Rev. T. L. Harris, DANIEL POMEROY to MARY ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of Mr. Wm. Hayward, all of this City.

SEWALL—BARNS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 13, by Rev. Dr. Buddington, RUFUS K. SEWALL, Esq., of Wiscasset, Me., and EMMIE M. BARNS, of Brooklyn. No cards.

SENDERLING—CROCHERON.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 11, by Rev. J. Z. Senderling, of Johnstown, N. Y., MARTIN L. SENDERLING to SOPHIE L., youngest daughter of the late Nicholas Crocheron, of Staten Island.

☞ New-Orleans and Alabama papers please copy.

THOMPSON—BEARE.—In Christ Church, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 11, by Rev. Edward Jessup, Rector of the Church of the Redeemer, THOS. W. THOMPSON to FANNIE S., daughter of Wm. H. Beare, all of Brooklyn.

WEEKS—FROST.—On Wednesday, Nov. 12, 1862, at the residence of the bride's father, after the order of the Society of Friends, JACOB M. WEEKS to ETTIE W., daughter of Edward L. Frost, all of Glen Cove, L. I.

DIED.

BENSON.—At Tennallytown, D. C., on Monday, Nov. 10, of typhoid fever, contracted while in the service of his country, Capt. DAVID OLYPHANT, of Co. I, Seventeenth Regiment C. V., aged 23 years, 2 months and 14 days, youngest son of the late Capt. Hevlyn Benson.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Christ Church, Greenwich, Conn., on Friayd, Nov. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M. New-Haven cars leave 27th-st. at 12¼; returning, leave Greenwich at 4 and 6 20 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the dépôt.

CROMWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 12, after a brief illness, RICHARD CROMWELL, Jr., aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 102 Harrison-st., between Hicks and Henry sts., Brooklyn, on Saturday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DAVIS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 12, NELLIE P. DAVIS, only child of Thomas and Ellen M. Davis, aged 18 years and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 96 East 21st-st., on Friday morning, the 14th inst., at 10½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Providence for interment.

FARRELL.—At his father's residence in Greenport, near Hudson, N. Y., on Monday afternoon, Nov. 10, Dr. JACOB H. FARRELL, aged 40 years.

FRENCH.—At Shanghai, China, on Thursday, Aug. 21, of dysentery, Capt. FRANCIS B. FRENCH, of New-York, aged 57 years.

FULLER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 12, KATE, wife of Charles L. Fuller, aged 35 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, in Van Buren-st., near Tompkins-av., at 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon.

JONES.—On Sunday, Nov. 2, at the United States Hospital, Alexandria, Va., ELBERT HARING, aged 34 years, son of the late Elbert H. and Margery Jones, of Oyster Bay, L. I., member of Company C, Second Regiment Harris Light Cavalry, N. Y. S. V.

JACKSON.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Nov. 11, of disease of the heart, JOHN A. JACKSON, in his 62d year.

MCAULEY.—In North Adams, Mass., on Sunday, Oct. 26, after a lingering illness, borne with Christian fortitude, LUCY C., wife of Wm. McAuley, Esq., formerly of this City, in the 67th year of her age.

MILLER.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 11, of scarlet fever, SARAH LOUISA EVELYN, (Little LOUISE,) youngest daughter of Jacob and Jane M. Miller, aged 11 years, 7 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 292 2d-av., near 18th-st., New-York, on Friday, Nov. 14, at 1 P. M., without further invitation.

PARSONS.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 12, at her residence, No. 61 East 26th-st., ADELINE D., wife of Wm. H. Parsons, aged 37 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st.

SHOTWELL.—On Tuesday, Nov. 11, of apoplexy, Mr. JOHN SHOTWELL, aged 45 years, 10 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited, without further invitation, to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 14th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 64 Hudson-st., Hoboken.

VANMER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Nov. 13, SARAH, the wife of Charles Vanmer.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 364 Hicks-st., corner of Union-st., Brooklyn.

VERMILYE.—At Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Wednesday, Nov. 12, ISAAC DYCKMAN, aged 1 year, infant son of Theodore C. and Hannah Tompkins Vermilye.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, as above, on Friday, Nov. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 539.—Nov. 13, 1862.
51, 74, 60, 26, 12, 21, 17, 57, 19, 40, 2, 45.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 540.—Nov. 13, 1862.
37, 62, 72, 12, 5, 3, 2, 61, 57, 66, 35, 34.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given.
JOSEPH BATES, Broker,
No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries, by I. A. DUNN, No. 140 Broadway, up stairs. Letter communications confidential.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE United Trade Society of Journeymen Sailmakers, held at their room, XIVth Ward Hotel, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published in the *Herald Sun*, *Journal of Commerce* and New-York *Daily Times*:

Whereas, In consequence of the advance in the price of all the necessaries of life, we, the journeymen sailmakers of New-York, have found our former wages of $2 25 per day inadequate to the support of our families, and necessity compelled us to demand an increase to $2 50 per day, to which reasonable demand our employers promptly acceded;

Resolved, therefore, That the thanks of the sailmakers are eminently due, and are hereby tendered, to the boss sailmakers, for their willingness and their unanimity in acceding to our demands.

JOHN DRISCOLL, President.
JAMES B. SMITH, Secretary.

LECTURES TO LADIES.—MRS. C. S. LOZIER, M. D., will give the first of her regular course of lectures to ladies on physiological and medical subjects, having special reference to the diseases of women and children, on SATURDAY, Nov. 15, at 3 P. M., at No. 229 West 34th-st. Subject—*The Nervous System*. Admission, 25 cents. Course tickets at reduction. Patients and members of the Association for Promoting Scientific and Practical Medical Knowledge among Women are invited to attend, free. Lectures will be continued every week, as above, till further notice.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LES MISERABLES.

BY VICTOR HUGO.

THE ONLY TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH SANCTIONED BY THE AUTHOR.

Messrs. W. I. POOLEY & CO. will publish on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, a complete translation of this work, comprising FANTINE, COSETTE, MARIUS, SAINT DENIS and JEAN VALJEAN, together with a PORTRAIT and BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF VICTOR HUGO. This translation has been executed at the special request of M. VICTOR HUGO, by LASCELLES WRAXALL, Esq., aided by M. ESQUIROS. It is the only translation into the English language which fairly represents the thoughts and expression of the Author; and it is the only one which can *legally* be published in Great Britain, France, Germany or Italy, and the only one which can be *rightfully* published in the United States.

Extracts from the Translator's Preface.

"* * * My chief anxiety has been to keep myself out of sight, and give the precise meaning of every word as written by the author. This line was enforced on me by the following passage in a letter which I received from VICTOR HUGO:

'Permit me to ask you to adhere to the utmost fidelity in your task. My book is written to clear up and combat prejudices in France, England, and the whole world. However, from the moment when M. ESQUIROS is your friend, as he is mine, you cannot fail to produce an excellent work, having for guide and counselor that great and noble mind.'

In conclusion, I must add one word expressive of the very great assistance which M. ESQUIROS has rendered me. It is no child's play to translate a work like *Les Miserables*, which is studded with antitheses and epigrams; but I hope that together we have produced as fair a version of the book as the very differing idiom of the two languages will allow."

This edition, translated by WRAXALL and ESQUIROS, with the sanction of VICTOR HUGO, will be issued complete, with Portrait and Biographical Sketch, in one volume, large 8vo. Price, in paper, *One Dollar*; in cloth, *One Dollar and Fifty Cents*.

W. I. POOLEY & CO.,
No. 331 Franklin-square, New-York,
(Harper's Building.)

Booksellers, send in your orders at once.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
THE CASTLE OF SOUDAY.
A NOVEL,
By ALEXANDER DUMAS,
Author of "The Three Guardsmen," "Monte-Cristo," &c.
Price 50 cents.

This book bears the unmistakable impress of being coined in the same mint that produced "Monte-Cristo" and the "Three Guardsmen." The period chosen by the author is one of the most interesting in the history of modern France; when the Duchess de Berri (the only *man*, according to Napoleon, of the Bourbon family) made her desperate attempt to overturn the throne of the Orleans dynasty.

Also,
THE KNAPSACK FULL OF FUN;
OR, 1,000 RATIONS OF LAUGHTER.
Illustrated with over 500 comic engravings. Price 25 cts.

NEW DIME SONG BOOKS.

THE LITTLE MAC SONGSTER—Containing a splendid collection of entirely new and original patriotic, convivial, comic, gay and rollicking camp songs, interspersed with comic stump speeches, recitations and bits of camp wit. All the songs in this book may be sung to popular and well-known airs.

BOB HART'S PLANTATION SONGSTER—Being a collection of all the New, Fashionable, Patriotic, Ethiopian, Comic, and Humorous Songs, together with the celebrated stump-speech, "Dat's What's de Matter," and numerous comic recitations, as sung and delivered by Bob Hart, the celebrated Ethiopian vocalist and comedian.

TOUCH THE ELBOW SONGSTER—Containing all the New and Popular Patriotic Army Songs, as sung by our Soldiers whilst in Camp, Bivouac or "Marching Along," embracing many copyright songs never before published. All the songs in this book have popular and well-known airs.

Published by DICK & FITZGERALD,
No. 18 Ann-st., New-York.

Also, for sale by all booksellers in this place.

Copies of the above books sent by mail, to any address, free of postage, on receipt of the price.

BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON.—"THE GAYest Literary feast that ever regaled human taste." New and beautiful edition with 18 steel engravings. Sent by mail, carefully sealed from impertinent curiosity, postage free, for $1 20, by the publisher.
C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st.

OFFICE OF THE
UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS,
No. 39 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY

By the United States Marshal, under the direction of the undersigned, United States Prize Commissioners, on SATURDAY next, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Haff's Yard, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer, the cargo of the ship *Gondar*, consisting of about 1,500 barrels Turpentine.

EDWARD H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOT,
United States Prize Commissioners.

SECRET HISTORY
OF THE
PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN
AND
CABINET INTRIGUES.
[illegible] and explained by the
PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.

VIVID DESCRIPTION
OF THE
GREAT BATTLES BEFORE RICHMOND.
READ NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

IRVING HOUSE,
BROADWAY AND TWELFTH-ST—ENTRANCE NO. 45 12TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.
Conducted on the
EUROPEAN PLAN.

Accommodations for families and transient guests.

A few desirable family rooms, at modern prices, for the Winter.

GEO. W. HUNT, CHAS. W. NASH,
PROPRIETORS.

WORTH THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS,
AND LIFE ITSELF.

IS THE INFORMATION FOR CONSUMPTIVES, and sufferers by fits, dyspepsia, asthma, bronchitis, obstinate coughs, marasmus, nervous debility, neuralgia, &c., to be found in DR. O. PHELPS BROWN'S "Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations," which will be mailed free (post-paid,) to all who will send me their names. The prescription used for the cure of the above death-dealing afflictions may be put up in any drug-store, and are entirely free from minerals. Address DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st. Jersey City, N. J.

TADMAN & CO.'S
CAMPHOR CAKE, WITH GLYCERINE.
Cures Chapped Hands and Lips in a few hours,
Keeps the Skin Soft.
Ladies give it the preference over every other Preparation of the kind.
Gentlemen who suffer from tender skin after shaving will derive much benefit from its use.
Beware of Imitation.
Price, 15c. and 25c. TADMAN & CO., Druggists,
No. 81 Bleecker-st., No. 268 4th-av., and 507 3d-av.

CARD.

Messrs. FIRTH, POND, & CO, No. 547 Broadway, New-York, in thanking their patrons for former favors, beg to inform them that the temporary inconvenience caused by the late fire on their premises, will in a day or two be removed, when they will be happy to serve them with pianofortes, music, and musical merchandise of all kinds; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1862.

$100,000 WORTH OF
SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE
AT
COST.
JOHN MEEKS & SON,
Nos. 333 and 335 4th-st.,
Northwest corner of Broadway,

Will sell the whole of their superb stock at cost, to reduce stock, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen, under the supervision of the firm whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established for 70 years.

☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

SEASONS.

I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.

F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

TRY IT.—RHEUMATISM, COLIC, CROUP, SORE throat, pains in the limbs, back and chest, are immediately cured by using DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. Nothing has ever been discovered that stops pain like it. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

POLITICAL.

CITIZENS' CANDIDATE FOR ALDERMAN
FIFTH DISTRICT,
ALEXANDER H. KEECH.

The undersigned, residents of the Fifth Aldermanic District, place the name of ALEX. H. KEECH before the voters of the District as the Citizens' Candidate for Alderman at the coming election.

During the time Mr. Keech has been connected with the City Government, as a member of the Board of Councilmen, his course has been such as to merit the approbation of our citizens generally, and we feel confident that, if elected to the position above named, his acts will redound to the benefit of our now over-burdened tax-payers, as well as to the immediate wants of his district.

WM. TUCKER,
JOSEPH L. TUNIS,
WM. P. BENSEL,
WM. MOIR,
L. H. BUELL.
ZABRISKIE & VAN RIPER
P. O'SHEA,
HENRY SWORDS,
WM. W. WHITNEY,
CHAS. BUSSELL,
W. F. F. MELLNEY,
R. T. EDWARDS,
ROBT. PATON,
GEO. W. CREIGHTON,
ABRAM WESTERVELT,
EDWARD F. NURSE,
ALFRED BRADY,
PETER J. BOGERT,

HENRY WILSON,
GARDNER C. CHAPIN,
DAVID VORES,
JEREMIAH LAMBERT,
JAS. D. OLIVER,
T. J. BLANCK & SONS,
WILLARD HUNTER,
JOHN CREIGHTON,
EDWARD H. SENIOR,
STEPHEN A. PIERCE,
CHAS. F. THOMPSON,
SMITH & CRANE,
D. E. HILL,
WM. WESTERFIELD,
F. S. HATHAWAY,
ELIAS TOMPKINS,
WM. BURTIS,
And others.

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
FOR ALDERMAN,
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY.
Nominated by the Citizens' Association.
ANDREW HOOGLAND, Chairman.
MERRITT WICKHAM, Secretary.

CITIZENS' CANDIDATE FOR ALDERMAN,
FIFTH DISTRICT,
ALEX. H. KEECH.

MILITARY.

NEW-YORK STATE
SHARPSHOOTERS,
WM. S. ROWLAND,
Colonel Commanding.

Fifty Riflemen wanted for the New-York City Company of this corps.

ENLISTMENTS FOR NINE MONTHS.

By order of the War Department, Sharpshooters are to be employed for special service as light troops only.

No other branch of the service offers so great inducements to the Riflemen of New-York.

ALFRED PARRY, Captain,
ERNEST BLACKMER, First Lieutenant.
Recruiting Officers,
No. 23 3d-av., New-York.
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, No. 82 White-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL WAR COMMITTEE OF the citizens of New-York invite the attention of the public to an application in behalf of the CORCORAN LEGION for contributions in aid of the soldiers. The Committee have been told that a large number enlisted in the Legion under the expectation, not authorized by the Committee, that the funds at the disposal of the Committee would enable it to pay each of them a bounty of $50, but these funds have been long since exhausted. Under these circumstances, the Committee appeal to the public for contributions specially intended for the soldiers. Such contributions may be sent to either of the Finance Committee, consisting of Messrs. NEHEMIAH KNIGHT, RICHARD D. LATHROP, WILLIAM G. LAMBERT, HENRY W. T. MALI and WILLIAM A. DARLING, by whom the funds received will be immediately disbursed to the soldiers who have thus enlisted.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Chairman.
R. D. LATHROP, Secretary.

DR. G. W. SCOLLAY'S
AIR-TIGHT DEODORIZING
BURIAL CASE,
PATENTED MARCH 18, 1862.

The undersigned desires to call the attention of Undertakers, and all parties interested, to a new and useful improvement in Burial Cases, by means of which a human body may be withheld from interment some sixty to ninety days, or more, without the emission of the usual offensive odor, and at a small expense beyond that of the ordinary wooden Burial-case. The invention is simple, effective, and not liable to derangement.

When the invention was completed, and its efficacy tested by numerous experiments, to the satisfaction of the undersigned, he brought it before the Western Sanitary Commission of St. Louis, who, on the 29th of April, 1862, appointed a Scientific Committee to investigate its merits and report thereon; this Committee, under date of May 15, 1862, presented an elaborate report for which there is no room in this advertisement to mention. The conclusion of the report, however, is here given:

"In conclusion, your Committee cannot but feel that the advantages of the improvement are obviously many and great, and the practical points deducible from the foregoing, and which your Committee regard as established, are as follows:

First—Dr. Scollay has succeeded in making the common wooden coffin water-tight and air-tight, up to a certain degree of pressure.

Second—Beyond this point, by the judicious application of a self-adjusting valve, the gases are allowed to escape, and the coffin secured against explosion.

Third—By the introduction of a chemical compound, he renders the escaping gases inoffensive and disinfecting.

Fourth—Its cheapness is such as to place it within the reach of all.

Fifth—Having examined the improvement carefully, and conducted satisfactory experiments, we regard it as our duty in the present exigency to bring it speedily before the public, and recommend its general adoption.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) S. POLLAK, M. D.,
CHAS. A. POPE, M. D.,
JOHN T. HODGEN, M. D.,
M. SCHUYLER, D. D.,
JOHN B. JOHNSON, M. D.,
R. R. HAZARD, JR.

ST. LOUIS, [illegible] 15, 1862."

When the foregoing had transpired, the subscriber went immediately to Washington with the following letter of introduction, to lay the matter before the proper authorities there:

ROOMS WESTERN SANITARY COMMISSION,
ST. LOUIS, June 26, 1862.

Dr. WM. G. HAMMOND, Surgeon-General, U. S. A.:

Dear Sir: I take pleasure in introducing to you Dr. G. W. Scollay, of this city, who, on our recommendation, visits Washington to bring to your notice an improvement in burial cases, which is regarded by this Commission as of great value. I would simply state that a Scientific Committee was appointed by this Commission to investigate the merits of this invention, the result of which investigation is an elaborate report, in which the Commission fully concur, and to which I respectfully refer you.

Yours, very truly,
JAMES E. YEATMAN, President.

The result of the visit of the undersigned to Washington, is best set forth, by the following certificates of the Surgeon-General, and the Assistant Surgeon-General, of the United States, U. S. A.

OFFICE SURGEON-GENERAL, U. S. A.,
WASHINGTON, July 18, 1862.

My attention having been called by the Western Sanitary Commission, at St. Louis, to an invention of Dr. G. W. Scollay, called an "Air-tight Deodorizing Burial Case." I have examined the same; and, at my request, Dr. Scollay has conducted and concluded an experiment therewith, under my personal observation.

The result is perfectly satisfactory, and has convinced me that the claims made for this case are substantial, and that the improvement is one of great practical utility; that the principle of its most important feature—the deodorizer—is correct; while the application of it, as made by Dr. Scollay, to an ordinary burial case, is so simple, cheap and effective, as to commend it strongly for general use. For sanitary, and other reasons, I cordially recommend its adoption for army purposes, especially in all cases where it is desirable to withhold a body from interment an unusual length of time, or to transport to distant points.

WILLIAM A. HAMMOND,
Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

I fully concur in the above opinions and recommendation of the Surgeon-General, and think the invention of Dr. Scollay very valuable in its sanitary relation.

R. C. WOOD, Assistant Surgeon-General,
Surgeon-General's Office,
WASHINGTON, July 18, 1862.

The undersigned would state as a sequel to this mode of bringing his invention before the public, that his "Air-Tight Deodorizing Burial Case," has been adopted, and is now in general use, in some of our large Western Cities; and that it can be immediately furnished by any of our City undertakers to parties desirous of having the remains of their deceased relatives or friends removed from this or other cities, or from distant localities. As before stated, this case is not expensive. It is extremely light, and easy for handling, or for transportation—is not liable (like the Iron Burial Cases in present use) to explosion from the expanding pressure of gases, generated by ordinary decomposition; and, which is more important than all, the very expensive, disagreeable, and oftentimes unsuccessful process of the present method of embalming, is entirely avoided—the simple application of this invention to the ordinary wooden coffin, rendering a recourse to the latter mode of interment altogether unnecessary.

The undersigned can be consulted, or communications may be addressed to him, at No. 416 Broadway, first floor, or at St. Louis, Mo. G. W. SCOLLAY.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1862.

Messrs. M'GRAW & TAYLOR, No. 163 Bowery, are manufacturing this Case, and are now prepared to supply the trade.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1862.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1862.

MAJOR H. ROBINSON—DEAR SIR: Having heard of your patriotic efforts to arouse the people of the loyal States to the duty and necessity of furnishing the Government with a greater and more efficient cavalry force than we now have in the field; as also of your intentions in devotion to this object to lecture on the subject throughout the rural districts of this and other States, we would be pleased, if previous to your departure you would consent to deliver your lecture at some convenient time before an audience in this City.

We are very respectfully, your obedient servants,

George Opdyke,
C. W. Sandford, Major-General N. Y. N. G.
W. B. Astor,
Charles B. Spicer, Brigadier-General N. Y. N. G.
C. H. Marshal,

Henry W. Bellows,
Wm. Hall, Brigadier-General N. Y. N. G.
Willett Gibbs,
Peter Cooper,
R. H. McCurdy,
Chas. Yates.

Hon. George Opdyke, Maj.-Gen. C. W. Sandford, W. B. Astor, Esq., Peter Cooper, Esq., and others:

GENTLEMEN: With many acknowledgments for your kind and gracious invitation to deliver my lecture on Cavalry, before an audience in this City, I take pleasure in advising you that I will deliver the lecture at the Cooper Institute on FRIDAY EVENING, 14th inst., for the benefit of the United States Sanitary Commission.

With the highest consideration I remain, gentlemen, your most obedient servant. H. ROBINSON.

HOP-PLANTERS' OFFICE.
No. 12 Three Crown-square, Boro', London, Eng.

RANGER & CO., HOP FACTORS,
RECEIVE CONSIGNMENTS OF AMERICAN HOPS.
BANKERS' REFERENCES.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated motions.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 5581, 7805, 8041, 8085, 8227, 8239, 8805, 8827, 8875, 2917. *Part II.*—Nos. 4662, 5010, 7816, 8014, 8014½, 8832, 8858.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 258, 201, 269, 320, 322, 323, 324, 326, 327, 329, 330, 332, 333, 334, 335, 337, 338, 339, 340.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 653, 987, 2849, 995, 2901, 2977, 2737, 2985, 2987, 2989, 2991, 2993, 2995, 2997, 2999. *Part II.*—Nos. 1856, 1854, 488, 2568, 3068, 2242, 2584, 2586, 2588, 2590, 2592, 2594.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 921, 680, 1424, 704, 430, 615, 1540, 1542, 1543, 1558, 1559, 1561, 1562, 1563, 1564, 1599½. *Part II.*—Nos. 1584½, 1586, 1588, 1589, 1591, 1593, 1595, 1596, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1598½.

Personal Liability of Executors—Effect of an Inventory as Evidence Against Them.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Barnard.

Hasbrouck, Administrator, Appellant vs. Hasbrouck et al., Repondents.—This was a proceeding instituted before the Surrogate to procure an accounting from the appellant as Administrator, etc., of the estate of the late junior partner of the firm of Kingnon & Hasbrouck.

Upon the accounting before the Surrogate it appeared that the Executor had filed an inventory in which he had fixed the interest of the deceased partner in the partnership property at $14,703 91, and it was sought to make him personally liable for the deficiency upon rendering his accounts. He was made so liable by an order at Special Term, and this was an appeal from that order.

The Court now held, per BARNARD, J., that although an inventory filed by an executor is *prima facie* evidence against him on an accounting, still it is not conclusive, and the executor will be let in to show that property not belonging to the estate was inventoried, and may also show that property belonging to the estate was of less value than the amount at which it was inventoried.

The executor would not be required, under such circumstances, to pay to the estate individually more than the assets, if prudently administered, would have produced.

The proof offered by the executor, to show that the value of the interest of the deceased in the partnership was less than the amount it was inventoried at, was admissible, and the rejection of it improper.

The order was reversed, and a new accounting before the Surrogate ordered.

The Corporation and its Contracts—Powers of the Board of Health.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

John J. McLaren vs. The Mayor, &c., et al.—In June, 1848, the Board of Health passed a resolution authorizing the City Inspector to employ one William H. Woodruff, to remove, until the further order of the Board or of the Common Council, the contents of all the sinks and privies (something over 1,000) in the City, then requiring it, providing the compensation should not exceed $50 per week for boats of fifty tons burden, and in proportion for larger boats.

The contract was made accordingly, and the work continued to be done under it until May, 1859, Woodruff, in the meantime, receiving from the City some $18,000, as the plaintiff (his assignee) offered to show on the trial. In May, 1859, the Comptroller notified Woodruff that his contract would no longer be recognized as valid. Woodruff, however, continued the work, and assigned his claim to the plaintiff, who brought his action to recover $3,360 80 for the three weeks ending May 18, 1859.

The case was referred to Hamilton W. Robinson as Referee to try it, who dismissed the complaint upon the conclusion of the plaintiff's evidence, on the ground that the contract was void, it having been made without the required publication, and *not* to the lowest bidder, as provided by law, the amount exceeding in appropriation the sum of $250. Appeal was then taken to this branch of the Court, where it was now held by HILTON, J., (Judge BRADY concurring,) that the judgment should be reversed and a new trial ordered. The opinion concludes that as there appeared to be great necessity for immediate action in the matter, in order that a complaining nuisance should be removed, and, as the Board of Health was organized expressly to act in such cases, in respect to temporary contracts, the contract is valid, and that it could not be deemed to be a *continuous contract*, as urged by the defendant's counsel. In respect to the expenditure being over the sum of $250, and the appropriation being made without publication, and without sealed proposals, that section of the Charter only referred to contracts by authority of the Common Council, and could not be deemed to apply to contracts made by the Board of Health, a body whose organization was solely intended to provide speedy means for the removal of those evils which threaten the public health, and which the forethought and wisdom of the Common Council would be insufficient to guard against by the usual course of proceedings by contract or otherwise.

Judge DALY dissented, holding that the Board of Health was a coördinate branch of the City Government, and being such, it had no more authority to make contracts in violation of the provisions of the Charter, than the Common Council; and, further, that it was contrary to good policy to allow such an expenditure as this without submitting the work to competition. The case was stated in the TIMES of April 1, last.

A NEW-YORK BLOCKADE RUNNER.—In the Prize Court, yesterday, counsel appeared on behalf of the claimants of the schooner *Elmira Cornelius* and cargo, and presented the preliminary papers. This is the first vessel from a Northern port captured in an attempt, as alleged, to run the blockade. She sailed out of New-York with a clearance for Port Royal, which she reached in July last. After lying there several months without unloading, she cleared for New-York, and was captured in Bull's Bay, by boats' crews of the United States ship *Restless*. The captain of the schooner was in court, yesterday, and made a voluntary statement in reference to the voyage and capture of his vessel. He denied that there was any intention from the first to run the blockade, and said that the story of the steward of the schooner to the effect that he (the captain,) had declared such to be his intention was false. When the vessel was run ashore, he said that she was leaking badly and that he made for the beach to keep her from filling. His flag of distress he had taken from the cabin with the intention of hoisting it, but had forgotten to do so. When the boats of the *Restless* boarded the schooner, a file of marines came on board, and he and his crew were forced into the boats at the point of the bayonet. He was afterwards taken on board the *Restless* and asked for an explanation of his conduct, and replied that he had nothing to say then, but at the proper time he was ready to make a full statement. The material parts of the Captain's statement will be embodied in an affidavit. In view of the perishable nature of the schooner's cargo, the Court ordered a sale of it, the supercargo of the vessel not objecting.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Nov.* 11.

—Hon. C. L. L. Leary, of Maryland, having been represented as indorsing the President's Proclamation, publishes a card in which he says: "Truth requires me to say, that on the occasion referred to I expressed no opinion upon the policy or impolicy of the Proclamation of Emancipation; but declared that it was the duty of all loyal men, in the present crisis, to support the Government, and to frown upon every attempt to divide or demoralize the Union party, and that in the direction of my official conduct I should permit no collateral issues, although involving the institution of Slavery, to stand in my way, in according to the President and his Administration an assiduous and cordial support in their efforts to suppress the rebellion."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 13, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 19 bbls Ashes, 26,417 bbls. Flour, 120 bbls. and 357 bags Corn Meal, 91,476 bushels Wheat, 52,818 bushels Corn, 2,128 bushels Barley, 8,856 bushels Oats, 2,536 pkgs. Provisions, and 410 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 35 bbls., at $8 37½ for Pots, and $9 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Rio has been purchased, since our last, to the extent of 4,500 bags at 30½c.@32½c. ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—Continues in good demand at rising prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,000 bales at 64c.@64½c. for Middlings, ⅌ ℔.

DRY GOODS—Public sales of Shawls, Velvets, and Ribbons, held to-day, resulted rather unsatisfactorily, as most of the goods which changed hands were disposed of at lower prices than had been anticipated, judging by earlier sales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good demand, to-day, at an advance of 5c.@10c. ⅌ bbl. The reported sales since our last add up 21,000 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 80@$5 90; poor to choice extra State at $6 05@$6 45, chiefly at $6 05@$6 20; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 80@$5 90; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $6 10@$8 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 85@$7 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 80	@$5 90
Extra State	6 05	@ 6 45
Superfine Western	5 80	@ 5 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 10	@ 8 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	6 85	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 05	@ 8 25
Extra Genesee	6 50	@ 8 50
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 45	@10 00

Southern Flour is in fair demand, at former rates; sales 900 bbls., at $6 60@$6 95 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 75@$10 for very superior family brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better. Sales 750 bbls. Extra, at $6 05@$8 25 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues in request at $4 60@$5 75 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, at $3 65@$3 70 for Jersey; $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand, mainly for export, at uniform prices. The reported sales since our last comprise 168,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 50@$1 58; Amber Western, at $1 44@$1 47; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 39@$1 43; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 33@$1 37; Milwaukee Club, at $1 24@$1 32; Chicago Spring, at $1 18@$1 26, and Amber State at $1 45 ⅌ bushel. Corn is in lively request and is a shade dearer. Sales, since our last, 120,000 bushels, at 71c.@72½c. for shipping Mixed Western; 66c.@70c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 58c.@65c. for unsound; 73c.@74c. for Yellow Western; 73c.@75c. for White Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye is in moderate demand at 7c.@90c., according to quality, ⅌ bushel. Sales, 2,100 bushels. Oats are in demand, including Canada, at 65c.@68c.; Western, at 65c.@68c.; and State, at 67c.@69c. ⅌ bushel. Barley is in good request, at $1 50@$1 60 ⅌ bushel. Sales, 8,400 bushels. 4,500 bushels Barley Malt were sold at $1 60 ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River is in fair demand for shipment and home use at 65c.@80c. ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in good request, at from 18c.@25c. for ordinary to very choice New, ⅌ ℔.

LUMBER—A good inquiry prevails for Eastern Spruce and Pine at buoyant prices. The current receipts are limited and the available supply is light, hence holders have any existing advantage. At Albany, also, receipts, during the past week, have been light. The *Evening Journal* says: "Sales have been active, and some large transactions have been made for foreign shipment. Shipments have been restricted by the want of vessels for New-York and Eastern ports, and a large amount on the yards is sold and waiting opportunities to ship. Prices are firm at previous quotations, and most sales are made at our maximum figures." The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, during the first week in November, were as follows:

	Boards feet.	Shingles. M.	Timber. c. ft.	Staves. ℔s.
Erie	3,632,516	295	—	7,853,168
Champlain	2,036,000	—	2,810	—

MOLASSES—Sales: 210 bbls. New-Orleans, at 42c.@45c.; 50 hhds. Barbados, at 42c.; 35 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 37c.; and a small lot of clayed Cuba, at 33c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active at drooping figures. Sales, 670 bbls., in lots, at $13@$13 12½, closing at $13, for Mess, and $11 50@$11 75 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats have been inactive, at 7¼c.@7½c. for Hams, and 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔. Bacon is in more request, at 8½c.@9½c. ⅌ ℔. Sales, 2,000 boxes, within the range. Lard is heavy and drooping; sales 1,100 tcs. and bbls., at 9¾c.@10¾c. ⅌ ℔. Beef continues inactive; sales since our last 120 bbls. at $13 50@$14 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 50 for Plain Mess ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$22 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams, $17@$17 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues active and firm, at 16c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 21c.@25c. for common to choice State ⅌ ℔. Cheese is in fair demand, at 9c.@11c. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Carolina is quoted firm, at $8 50@$9; and East India, at $7 12½@$7 62½ ⅌ 100 ℔s.; but the market is inactive to-day.

SUGARS—Sales, since our last, comprise 2,300 hhds. at 10½c.@12¼c. for New-Orleans, and 9¾c.@10½c. for Cuba; and 410 boxes Havana at 10¼c.@10⅞c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 150,000 ℔s. at 11¼c.@11⅜c. ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Declined to 36½c.@37c. ⅌ gallon; sales, 800 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Engagements, to-day, were fair. For Liverpool—Flour, 3,000 bbls., at 1s. 9d.@2s. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, 55,000 bush. at 8d.; Corn, 20,000 bush. at 7½d. ⅌ bush.; with, by a foreign vessel, 350 tcs. Beef at 6s. 6d. ⅌ tc., and 1,000 pkgs. Butter and Cheese at 45s. ⅌ ton. For Bristol—Cheese, 500 boxes, at 45s. ⅌ ton. For London—Wheat, 7,000 bush., in ship's bags, at 9d. ⅌ bush.; 150 bales Hops at ¾d. ⅌ ℔.; and, by a foreign vessel, 500 boxes Cheese at 45s. ⅌ ton. For Galway—A British bark took a cargo of Grain at 11d. ⅌ bushel.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov.	1
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov.	5
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Nov.	5
Anglo-Saxon	Southampton	Portland	Nov.	6
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Nov.	8
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Nov.	12
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov.	15
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Nov.	19
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov.	19
China	Liverpool	New-York	Nov.	22
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov.	26
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov.	29
Caledonia	Glasgow	New-York	Nov.	29
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec.	3
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Dec.	16
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Dec.	17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec.	31

FROM AMERICA.

Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov.	15
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Nov.	15
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Nov.	22
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Nov.	22
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov.	26
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov.	16
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov.	19
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Nov.	29
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov.	29
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec.	3
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Dec.	27
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Jan.	10

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamships *Hammonia* and *Glasgow* will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 7:30 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THREE-EIGHTHS INTEREST IN A well-known establishment in this City, for the manufacture of steam-engines, boilers and other machinery; connected with it is a large brass and iron foundery. The establishment is now in successful operation, with a large amount of contract and repair work on hand. For particulars, inquire of JAS. S. DE MOTT, with F. P. James & Co., No. 45 Wall-st.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CLARET WINES AND BRANDIES,
From Paul de Coninck, Monod & Guiraud, Bordeaux, France. Warranted strictly pure.
For sale by
J. MARC MARTIN, Importer,
No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

CENTRAL OFFICE, SANITARY COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1862.

The Sanitary Commission, at the request of Gen. Halleck, most earnestly advises against the practice of sending presents to soldiers of articles which it is supposed will add to the conveniences of their camp life. To the knowledge of the Commission, many hundred tons of such presents are now piled uselessly in storehouses and yards, and upon old camp-grounds; while thousands have probably been destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and but a small part of all that have been received by those to whom they were addressed have been of the smallest value to them, except as tokens of the affectionate interest of their friends. For this purpose, letters and such other small and light articles as can be transmitted by mail would have been much better. Larger gifts occasion serious practical mischief—men and officers being naturally averse to throwing them away—they add to the incumbrances, which are a chief cause of the excessive fatigue, and thus of the sickness, of the soldier. Volunteers almost universally, until they learn better by dear-bought experience, undertake to carry an excessive amount of clothing. To this cause, and to the excessive baggage of their officers, some of the severest losses of the Union forces in the present war are attributed by the highest military authority. But even when successful in battle, the attempt to secure comfort by the possession of an unusual amount of clothing is nearly always frustrated; the heaviest knapsack being thrown away at the first, long-continued hard march, while the light one is retained, and the long and heavily-laden wagon-trains being cut off, when the light and short one is protected. Similar observations apply to regimental hospitals. The hospital of a regiment in the field should be supplied with nothing but the barest necessities for the temporary treatment of the sick, who, in all serious cases, are removed as fast as possible to general hospitals, where the supplies of the regiment are not available. An excessive amount of regimental hospital stores and conveniences is a cruelty to the sick and wounded: for it occasions the frequent detention and separation from the regiment of the few articles essential to the usefulness of the surgeon. The Commission has from the first protested against a common error of surgeons in this respect, as well as against the greater evil of the common attempt of the volunteer soldiers to carry into the field too many of the means of comfort to which they are habituated in civil life. In compliance with the request of the General-in-Chief, this appeal is addressed to those by whose mistaken kindness both these evils are believed to have been greatly aggravated and sustained.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—An adjourned meeting will be held at the Mercer House on THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 14, at 7½ o'clock, in consequence of the storm last Friday, to take into consideration the celebration of the 25th of November. The Veterans of this and adjoining Counties are invited to attend.
H. RAYMOND, Brig.-Gen.
ABM. DALLY, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

WINTER FASHIONS.—HAVE YOU SEEN the Winter Number of Mme. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS? It is acknowledged to be the most superb Fashion Magazine ever issued. Every lady, mother, milliner and dressmaker should have a copy. Only 25 cents. The three full-sized patterns are worth more than twice its cost.

PELHAM FARM NEWTOWN PIPPEN APPLES FOR SALE—Packed in barrels and half barrels, and selected for presents in Europe. Warranted to keep nine months after they cross the Atlantic. Apply at the Agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st., New-York.
M. A. J. LYNCH.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Have now in store and are receiving by each arrival a full assortment of
SPANISH LINENS,
BLOUSE LINENS,
CROWN DUCKS,
LINEN DRILLS,
CANVAS PADDINGS,
ELASTIC CANVAS,
RAVENS DUCKS,
BROWN HOLLANDS,
RUSSIA SHEETINGS—Osnaburghs,
BURLAPS,
BAGGINGS,
COT BOTTOMS,
SAIL CANVAS.
To which they invite the attention of the trade.

CUSHMAN & BROOKS,
No. 463 6th-av., corner of 28th-st.
SELLING OUT OUR PARIS FLOWERS, 6c., 8c., 10c.; old price, 2s.
SELLING OUT OUR STRAW BONNETS, 25c. to 50c.; old price, 75c. to $1.
SELLING OUT OUR RIBBONS MUCH BELOW COST TO CLOSE!
SELLING OUT OUR HOSIERY AND GLOVES VERY CHEAP.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.
PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS,
are now offering to retail buyers the most extensive stock of LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
And every style of HEAVY CURTAIN GOODS,
CORNICES AND TRIMMINGS,
ever before displayed in this City.
They are prepared to execute orders for
CURTAINS, VALLENCES, TENTURES, RIDEAUX.
Also for
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW-SHADES,
at a small advance on cost prices.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
of all kinds of
CURTAIN GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERING MATERIALS,
AND EVERY KIND OF WINDOW SHADES,
Call the attention of the wholesale trade to their stock of these goods, which is the largest in the market, and which they offer for cash and short time
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

SOLOMON & HART,
NO. 369 BROAWAY,
PAPER-HANGERS AND DECORATORS,
are offering great inducements in their
STOCK OF FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS,
which this season is unusually large and well assorted. They will guarantee that all orders, whether for plain or decorative stlyes of Paper-Hangings, will be executed in an artictic and workmanlike manner.

CHOICE FURS
At No. 49 Broadway (up stairs.)
SIGMOND GOGE,
Manufacturer of Ladies's Fine Furs.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, corsets, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, basketts, &c.; Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs.
Initials and coat of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order; stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

MILLINERY.

1862.—PARIS AND NEW-YORK FALL FASHIONS in ladies' bonnets, flowers and ribbons. I have some exclusive novelties for ladies. Mrs. W. SIMMONDS, No. 637 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 1855.
OFFERS RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION
To all who require teachers for families and schools. Particulars of candidates for any department of instruction, given without charge.
To parents who seek good schools for their children.
To well-qualified teachers who desire positions.
Experienced teachers of classics, French and music, wanted.
REFERENCES: D. C. Van Norman, LL. D., N. Y.; Messrs. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., N. Y.; Messrs. Iveson, Phinney & Co., No. 48 Walker-st., N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST 11TH-STREET,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Dancing class taught by Mr. Charaud; will commence the last Friday in October. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Circulars at No. 38 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

"AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU"—No. 561 Broadway.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers: parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. References, Harpers, Appleton & Co. SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J.
Pupils received at any time, paying from date of entrance.
Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

LADIES AND MISSES INSTRUCTED IN music, both operatic and sacred, and also in the French language, in 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., by a lady eminently qualified. A limited number of scholars can be accommodated with board. Satisfactory reference required and given. Address K. T. B., Station F.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, for young ladies, is now open for the reception of pupils, at No. 141 Madison-av. The very best advantages for a thorough and accomplished education, are to be found at this Institution.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 884 Broadway.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY—COOPERSTOWN, New-York. $40 pays board, washing, fuel, furnished room, and tuition in common English 14 weeks. Term opens Dec. 5. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S INSTITUTE, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and Day School. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point, the Navy School. Primary Department, gymnasium, &c.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WHO CAN teach the English branches, such as arithmetic, algebra, geometry and botany, the rudiments of French; also, Latin and Greek, and all the studies usually taught in schools, desires a situation as teacher in a school or family. References from families and schools, where she has taught before, and from the Principal of the Union Institute, No. 3 Douglass-st., Brooklyn, where a letter may be addressed.

AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER (College graduate) wants a situation in a private family or school, in or near this City preferred. Teaches classics, English and mathematics. Would take board in exchange. Address J., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO teaching French, Latin, Music and the various branches of English, wishes the position of resident governess in a school or family; City references given. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

ELECTION PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors from Nassau.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN B. MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of BEEBE, MONTGOMERY & CO., No. 97 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before FRIDAY, the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1862.
RICHARD W. MONTGOMERY,
ANTHONY W. WINANS,
Executors.
s26-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FANNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of THOMAS FANNING, JR., No. 225 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1862.
MARY FANNING, Executrix.
JOHN H. FANNING, } Executors.
THOMAS FANNING, JR., }
jy1-law6mF*

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, who is a first-class cook, a situation in the City or country; she is a competent pastry cook, game and soups; does the coarse washing; also, her cousin, as waitress and chambermaid, or to do fine washing and ironing in the neatest style; wages, $9 and $7. Call for two days at No. 192 East 2.st-st., first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; or would do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to do general housework; has the best of City references from her last employer. Apply at No. 196 West 17th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands cooking all kinds of meats and baking pastry. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 122 East 19th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman a situation as cook; will assist in the washing and ironing. Good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 80 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., first floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a Protestant woman who is a first-rate cook and laundress, and has the best City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; no objection to the country; good City references. Call at No. 387 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERIENCED woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands French and Spanish cooking and all kinds of baking, or would take charge of a house during the absence of a family; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 46 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman, a situation in a hotel or first-class boarding-house as cook; understands her business thoroughly; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 91 Crosby-st., between Spring and Prince.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer or laundress in a private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference; she has lived nine years in her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 400 3d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant woman, to cook, wash, and iron; has no objections to the country; understands milk and butter. Can be seen for two days at No. 172 Mulberry st., in the rear, between Grand and Broome sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK by a middle-aged woman with good City references; will assist with washing and make herself useful. Apply at No. 158 3d-av., in the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT and trustworthy woman, a situation as good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 154 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as good cook; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 259 7th av., between 26th and 27th sts., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook: can produce the best of testimonials as regards character and capability. Apply at No. 142 21st-st., a few doors east of 3d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable woman, to do the cooking, washing and ironing in a small family; is a good cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good baker of bread, biscuit and pie; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 248 East 9th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman as cook in a small private family; will assist in the washing and ironing, and make herself useful; good City reference given. Call at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; good City references. Call for two days at No. 166 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 40 East 32d-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A very respectable Scotch (Protestant) woman, as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; makes excellent soups, jellies, and is a good baker of bread. Apply at the Servant's Institute, No. 307 4th-av., late No. 149 Grand st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman as a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework for a small family; is a good bread and biscuit maker, and thoroughly undestands her business: good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 311 Spring-st., near Greenwich, third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A competent colored woman, with good City reference. Apply at No. 132 West 29th-st.

AS PROFESSED COOK.—A SITUATION wanted by a highly respectable girl as thorough cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good servant and expects good wages, in New-York or Brooklyn; has the highest references. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as children's maid and seamstress; advertiser can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; can cut and make children's frocks to fit; will be recommended by the American family she has left; is a Protestant; has no objection to go to the country. Will be heard of for two days. Address M., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE, &c.—TO GO TO CALIFORNIA, Cuba, or any other port, by a respectable young English woman as nurse, lady's maid or stewardess; is not sea-sick; would pay part of her passage to California; has the best of City references for the above capacities. Apply, by note to L. ASH, No. 122 East 32d-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; fully understands the care of a baby from its birth, or grown children; has six years of the best of City reference. Call at No. 99 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION AS NURSE by a respectable Protestant woman, capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; is a good plain sewer, and has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 74 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as children's nurse and seamstress. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 144 West 29th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION as wet nurse by a highly respectable Protestant woman, whose baby is five weeks old. Call at No. 49 Christopher-st.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A MIDDLE-AGED English person, of education and capability desires an engagement in a first-class family; undoubted testimonials offered. Address for two days WIDOW, Station A, Spring-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, as seamstress in a private family; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and doing all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen where she is at present employed, at No. 11 Lexington-av., corner of 22d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Welsh girl, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses. Call, for two days, at No. 118 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES a situation as seamstress; understands dressmaking; would be willing to assist in light chamberwork if required; best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 155 West 37th-st., first floor, front room.

AS DRESSMAKER.—DRESSMAKING WANTED by an experienced dressmaker by the day; cannot be excelled in cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses. Can be seen at any time by calling at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER wishes a few more families to work for by the day or week; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 343 2d-av.

AS MILLINER AND TRIMMER.—WANTED, a situation, in the City or country, by a competent milliner and trimmer, to work and board in the house; references given. Address, for three days, MILLINER, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A young woman wishes a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; would do chamberwork and waiting, or assist with the washing and ironing; is willing to make herself generally useful; no objections to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear, for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—A MIDDLE-AGED woman, an American, wants a situation to keep house for a widow and take charge of children or an infant, or take small children and teach them: is capable of filling either; has been eight years in her last place, where she now is; a pious family preferred. Call at No. 215 East 12th-st., near 2d-av. Can be seen till suited.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged English woman, a situation as housekeeper, or would travel with a lady to Europe or elsewhere; can give good City reference. Call or address S. M., No. 11 6th-st., near Bowery, first floor, front room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG SCOTCH widow lady desires a situation as housekeeper in a widower's or bachelor's family; reference if necessary. Address, for one week, A. L. C., Jersey City Post-office.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a first-class laundress, in a private family; can give the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 314 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting in all its branches; has lived in best of private families. Apply at No. 81 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable girl as laundress; has no objection to do light chamberwork, or to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 166 East 23d-st., southeast corner of 2d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation as first-class laundress; the best of City reference from her last places. Call at No. 439 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress by a superior young woman; can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothes and dresses, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has the best of City reference for four years and a half in her last situation; is willing to go in the country or City. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take a situation as plain cook and to wash and iron; can give first-rate reference. Call for two days at No. 9 5th-st., in the rear, first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or chambermaid and nurse; the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 417 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing, or do plain sewing; has five years City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 191 East 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid washer and ironer. Has seven years reference from her last place. Call at No. 225 East 18th-st., third floor back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; is capable of doing either kind of work; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young American girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 259 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., third floor, front, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, to do chamberwork and washing, or chamberwork and waiting: has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 43 Christopher-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; would do housework in a small family; reference if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 West 27th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist with the washing and ironing and make herself useful; has the best of references from the highest of families. Call at her present employer's, No. 105 West 42d-st., this day.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A NEAT, COMPETENT girl, of industrious habits, wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or waitress; is fully competent in either capacity. Good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 West 32d-st., top floor, front room.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young woman desires a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and understands dressing hair; no objection to travel; best of reference. Can be seen at No. 42 West 13th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young woman desires a situation as lady's-maid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses and understands dressing hair thoroughly. Apply at the Servant's Institute, No. 307 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH person, a situation to go to Liverpool or London; will go for the voyage only, to take care of children or wait on a lady, or as companion to a captain's lady; is accustomed to sea traveling. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 38 West 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

EMPLOYERS OF FIRST-CLASS FEMALE help will please notice that they can be well suited by applying at the Select Female and General Agency Office, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs; a lady in attendance. N. B.—None but well selected help admitted, and with good reference.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD, SELECT SERVANTS to be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old established institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

THE BEST SERVANTS OF THE CITY—French, German and English, as cooks, waitresses, chambermaids, seamstresses, nurses, laundresses, &c., &c., can be had by applying at the French Institute of M. C. GAILLARD, No. 149 East 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., late No. 51 6th-av.

MALES.

A REFUGEE FROM THE SOUTH, IN THIS City now, in great destitution, willing, and able to work, writes a good hand, and has some knowledge of business, desires a situation where he can earn his daily bread; he can give good recommendations, and a line addressed to R. R., No. 31 Bible House, will secure an interview with him.

TO BANKERS AND OTHERS.

A young married man, having had large experience in banking, (principally at the counter,) also in the produce commission business, foreign accounts, &c., desires a situation in a first-class banking or mercantile house. The best of reference given. Address AUGUSTUS, Box No. 2,818 Post-office.

A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER, WHOSE evenings are disengaged, wishes to obtain the keeping of a set of books for a concern or an estate. Undoubted references can be furnished as to honesty and capacity. Address ACCOUNTANT, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent married man (without children) as gardener; has first-class City reference from his last employer. Address JOHN Mc., at Bridgman's seed-store, Nos. 876 and 878 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant single man; belongs to the Episcopal Church; perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses and everything connected with the situation; is a competent driver, and in every way faithful to his duties, which his testimonials prove; would make himself useful and obliging; good references. Address J. W., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for one week.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a single young man, as groom and coachman; understands his business perfectly; is a good and careful driver, and has the best of reference; is not afraid of work; no objection to the country or City. Address M. C., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young man; understands his business perfectly; has no objection to make himself useful; has three years City reference from his last employer. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man who understands his business as coachman: is a good and careful driver and experienced groom; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at or address J. B., at P. Trainer's harness store, No. 326 4th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a single man, English; is sober and honest, a good driver, and thoroughly understands the management of horses; no objection to the country; the best of reference given. Address R. B., No. 834 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable man; understands his duty thoroughly, and can come well recommended. Address C. H. W., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted by a young man who knows the care and management of horses well; good reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address a note, for two days, to H. REILLY, Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young man, as coachman in a private family; has excellent City reference. Can be seen until suited at the residence of his present employer, No. 140 Madison-av.

AS FIREMAN-BOY.—WANTED, A SITUATION as porter or fireman-boy, a man of long experience; has the best of recommendation from his last employer; is sober and honest. Address E. P., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for two days.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, A SITUATION together or separate; the man as first-class coachman and groom; understands bleeding and physicking and the general treatment of valuable horses, both in this country and in Europe; the woman as first-class laundress, or cook, washer and ironer; understands the baking of bread and biscuit; can be highly recommended by families of distinction now in town. Call or address by note J. J., No. 71 West 25th-st., near 6th-av., which will be attended to.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER AND COLLECTOR.—Wanted, an assistant book-keeper and collector; one who has had experience in both capacities and can produce the best of references. Address with full particulars, Box No. 466 New-York Post-office.

A COACHMAN.—COACHMAN WANTED, WHO thoroughly understands the management of horses and driving; will be required to milk and make himself useful on the premises; (a Protestant preferred.) Call at No 195 Bowery.

A COACHMAN.—COACHMAN WANTED; (a single colored man preferred;) must be well recommended and understand his business. Apply at No. 101 Cliff-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE FRANÇAISE, à $15, une bonne d'enfants sachant coiffer, à $14, et un waiter Anglais à $25, tous trois d'entierement premier ordre demandent à se placer. S'adresser de suites à L'agence Française, de M. C. GAILLARD, 149 Est 9me-rue, entre Broadway et la 4me-avenue, autrefois 51, Sixième-avenue.

SEWING MACHINES.

ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES, such as Singer's, Wheeler & Wilson's, Finkle & Lyon's, and Howe's, for sale on part payment down, and balance in monthly installments. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT
KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING-MACHINE,
For trembling and maimed hands, and for the blind.
SOLD AT NO. 366 BROADWAY.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (75th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 figure Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen Nights, with the urine or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

SECRET DISEASES.
SECRET DISEASES.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
YES, A POSITIVE CURE.
BALSAM COPAVIA AND MERCURY DISCARDED.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor unpleasant taste. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. No exposure, no trouble, no change. Price, $2; female, $3. Sold, and sent by mail, by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor-House.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; first, read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE Treatise," (also a Treatise on Dyspepsia, on the Gravel, &c.,) No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those applying in the earlier stages of certain diseases, will be surprised at the rapidity and ease of the cure; but it is especially such as have suffered long, or from a certain class of persons, (as so often in Stricture, Gleet, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, &c.,) who will best appreciate his services.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, (near 29th-st.,) New-York. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Medicines sent per mail.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SCORES OF GRATEFUL LETTERS weekly are now received from young men who have recovered perfect health by following the directions contained in Drs. Trall & Jackson's Pathology of the Reproductive Organs. $3. Sold in New-York by OLIVER S. FELT, No. 36 Walker-st.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—"LES BONNETS des Nuit," or Lettres Française. Rubber "checks" to natural consequences. Four different articles. Price 25 cents and 40 cents each, or $2 and $3 per dozen. For descriptive circular, call on or address MACKEY & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st.

A TRAVELER, LATELY FROM CONSTANTINOPLE, Spain and Italy, while there made some valuable discoveries which every young person should possess the knowledge of. On receipt of $1 and stamp, instructions forwarded. Address COSMO, M. D., Post-office, Boston, Mass.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating and grading, and setting curb and gutter stones, and flag four feet wide on Fifty-eighth-street, from Fifth to Seventh avenues; sewer in Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Ninth avenues (in connection with sewer in Eight-avenue.) The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Seventh avenues, and both sides of Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Ninth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, }
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY. }

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 5, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out Mantels put up in every part of the country.

FINANCIAL.

U S

"Five-Twenty" Year
SIX PER CENT.
BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF

$50, $100, $500, $1,000 AND $5,000,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.

INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities.

NO. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated. Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

VERMILYE & CO.,

No. 44 WALL-ST.,

Have on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The Coupon Bonds are issued in sums of

$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

The Registered Bonds in sums of

$50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from date of Subscription, and is payable in Gold at the Mint or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold, the Bonds yield about eight per cent per annum. The ample provision made by Custom Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue for the payment of Interest and liquidation of the Principal, makes an investment in this loan safe, profitable and available at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the principal Loan in the market, and a profitable mode of investment for Trust Funds, the surplus funds of capitalists, as well as the earnings of the industrial classes.

Subscriptions received at par in Legal Tender Notes or notes and checks of Banks at par in New-York. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.

Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.

Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.

Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

U. S.

FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
FOR SALE.

These Bonds, interest payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

NO. 21 WALL-ST.,
Corner of Broad.

GWYNNE & DAY,

STOCK COMMISSION BROKERS,

Offer their services for the purchase or sale of United States Stocks, State Bonds, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and all other securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange.

New-York State Stocks constantly on hand and for sale.

United States "Five-Twenty" Registered and Coupon Six Per Cent. Stocks constantly on hand and for sale at par and accrued interest. These Bonds can be had in denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

GWYNNE & DAY.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BANKING OFFICE OF

CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO.,

No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

We have this day associated with us in our stock department Mr. N. S. WASHBURN, of the Stock Exchange, and are fully prepared to execute all orders for Stocks, Bonds, &c., at the usual commission.

Nov. 5, 1862. CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three inspectors of the next election, the following named gentlemen were duly elected:

FOR DIRECTORS.

Effingham Townsend,
William Agnew,
William S. Herriman,
Jacob R. Nevius,
Jacob A. Robertson,
Charles N. S. Rowland,
Edward G. Faile,
John J. Phelps,
Jacob Harsen,
Edmund Penfold,
C. P. Leverich,
William G. Read,
Charles Burkhalter,
F. C. Havemeyer,
Abraham R. Van Nest,
Edward H. Owen,
John F. Halstead,
Lawrence M. Luther,
Charles D. Matthews,
William R. Thurston.

FOR INSPECTORS.

Matthew Bird,
Abraham B. Embury,
Peter I. Nevius, Jr.,

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, C. N. S. Rowland, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD,
CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1862.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 19th day of November next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.

J. W. FOSTER,
M. L. SYKES,
A. C. BADGER, Commissioners.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Oct 16, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, &c., of the Chatham Bank, held Nov. 3, 1862, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
WM. K. BELCHER,
WM. L. CONKLIN,
GEO. C. COLLINS,
JOSEPH M. COOPER,
THOS. DAVENPORT,
JOHN B. DUNHAM,
BENJ. W. MERRIAM,
ALFRED L. ROWE,
CHAS. J. SHEPARD,
CHAS. SANDFORD,
JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
GEO. OPDYKE,
OLIVER W. WOODFORD,
THOS. WOODWARD.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously reëlected President.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NOTICE.—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Trustees under the provisions of the mortgage respecting a Sinking Fund, have designated the following bonds for payment at par and interest, viz.: Nos. 16, 395, 579, 600, 662, 1,325, 1,685, 1,974, 1,977, 2,037, 2,299, 2,398, 2,516, 2,517. The above named bonds will not draw interest after Jan. 1, 1863. The holders can receive the amount due immediately upon presentation to us at the office of W. SCHALL & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place —New-York, Sept. 3, 1862.

W. SCHALL,
N. A. COWDREY, Trustees.

MOUNT VERNON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the bonds of this Corporation are requested to send their address, respectively, and the numbers of their bonds, to JOHN N. WHITING, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, preparatory to proceedings for the enforcement of the provisions of the mortgage given to secure said bonds. NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1862.

ISAAC SEYMOUR, Trustee.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bonds of this Company payable on the 15th inst., and also those payable one year thereafter, will be paid par and interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

$5,000 MORTGAGE FOR SALE.—$5,000 mortgage on improved property, worth three times the amount, situated in Sag Harbor, L. I., and bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum. For particulars, apply to JOHN H. PEET, No. 49 Park-place, New-York.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

WANTED—FORTY SHARES GALLATIN FIRE Insurance Stock. Apply to
CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

NATIONAL LOAN.

7.30 BONDS.

Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock of MONDAY, the 17th inst., and then opened, for THIRTEEN MILLIONS, FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, ($13,420,550) being the whole amount of 7.30 THREE YEARS' BONDS authorized by law, and remaining undisposed of. These Bonds will be of the issue of Oct. 1, 1861, and will have the Coupon due April 1, 1863, attached. The accrued interest from Oct. 1, 1862, to date of payment will be required to be paid in Gold Coin or in United States Legal Tender Notes. Offers for any amount not less than one bond of fifty dollars will be considered, but the Department will be at liberty to decline all proposals not regarded as advantageous to the Government.

TEN PER CENT. of each amount offered must be deposited with an ASSISTANT TREASURER, and will be forfeited in case of acceptance of proposal and non-payment of the balance within ten days from date of notice of acceptance.

All deposits on account of proposals not accepted, will be immediately returned to the offerers. On receiving deposits, the Assistant Treasurers will, when any deposit may be made, issue DUPLICATE CERTIFICATES—the original of which he will deliver to the offerer, by whom it must be sent, with his proposal, to the Secretary of the Treasury. No proposal will be considered, in absence of such a certificate; nor will any proposal be received after 12 o'clock of the day fixed for the opening.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

U. S. "FIVE-TWENTY" YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS FOR SALE AT PAR.

Interest to commence from date of purchase.
PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY IN GOLD.

Also, STOCK and BONDS bought and sold on Commission.

STUYVESANT, HOLLY & SCHENCK,
No. 11 PINE-STREET.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
No. 88 WALL-ST., Nov. 8, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable (free of United States tax) at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst. The Transfer Books will reopen on FRIDAY, 14th inst. By order of the Board, THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.

Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE

OF ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY AND ALABASTER WORKS OF ART; FLORENTINE MOSAIC TABLES, INLAID WITH MALACHITE AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES. ALSO, PARIAN AND BRONZE FIGURES, RICH SILVER-PLATED WARE AND FRENCH PORCELAIN.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 14, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the store No. 500 Broadway, a large assortment of alabaster figures and groups, classical vases, tazzas, fountains, &c., &c., being the entire importation of Messrs. Giovannoni & Zannoni, just landed and never before exhibited. The goods will be opened from the original packages at the above store, and sold to the highest bidder for cash. The sale will embrace a very large and valuable collection of Italian works of Art, among which will be found the following figures, namely: Venus and Adonis, Amour and Psyche, Dancing Girls, Three Graces, Europe, Greek Slave, Flora, Guardian Angel, Contending Cupids, Sappho, and many more too numerous to name. Marble pedestals for statuettes or busts, mosaic tables, lions of the Verdi antique, and full assortment of elaborate vases, tazzas, &c., &c., for the decoration of parlors. Also, large invoice of rich silver-plated ware, tea sets, urns, waiters, casters, cake baskets, ice pitchers, liquor stands, bouquet stands, knives, pickel frames, and a fine assortment of French porcelain dinner, tea and toilet sets. Goods purchased to go out of town can be repacked in the original cases at a small expense, and be forwarded by express. Goods are on exhibition and descriptive catalogues ready.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF

ELEGANT FANCY GOODS, BRONZES,

PARIAN AND GLASS WARE, BRONZE AND ORMOLU CLOCKS, DINNER AND TEA SETS, &c.

To be sold for account of whom it may concern,
THIS DAY and TO-MORROW,
At 11 o'clock.
At No. 141 Broadway.

A large stock of the finest goods, of late importation, viz.: Superb clocks, bronzes, vases, parians, dinner and tea sets, toilet and cologne sets, glassware, &c. to which the notice of buyers is asked, as the sale is absolute.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 14, at 11 o'clock, in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

Fine ancient and modern oil paintings, by order of the Executor of the late Mathias Bruen, deceased, consisting of some fine examples of the old masters, purchased by him many years ago while in Europe; also a number of fine modern pictures belonging to the same collection, and a number of modern cabinet pictures, recently imported. In this collection, may be found the works of Michael Carré Ommeganck, Sebastian Martinez, Beoghan Bonifayeo, Teniers, Cranch, Boutelle, Pietro de Cartona, Rosa da Tivoli, painted for the Colonna family, J. P. Vanhelmer, Wilson, J. D. Crocker, Sanfrane, &c. Also paintings by Sonntag, Cafferty, Mazoni, and others.

They are now on exhibition as above.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture. Wilton, Brussels and velvet carpets, carved rosewood suite in brocatel; do. in crimson reps, mahogany arm chairs and rockers in hair-cloth, elegant silk window-curtains, reps do., lace do., pier mirror, rosewood marble-top etagere, black-walnut book-cases, mahogany sofas and lounges, window-shades, mahogany bedsteads, wardrobes, cane-seat rockers, hair mattresses, blankets, Japanese wares, crockery, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, 2 very elegant rosewood pianos of high tone and beautiful finish.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—TO PHYSICIANS—A valuable medical patent, with introduction in the practice of the specialty for sale, or partner wanted. Apply, Box No. 3,557 Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES.—SIX OR EIGHT HORSES WILL BE taken for winter-keep on a farm near the City. Apply to E. VANSYCKEL, No. 1 Moore-st.

FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Under an order from the President of the United States a national system has been established by the Sanitary Commission for the safe transmission and judicious distribution of articles contributed by the people for the sick and wounded of the Army and Navy. The system, after being well tried, has been formally approved and recommended by the President, the General-in-Chief and the Surgeon-General. The security it offers against misappropriation is practically perfect until the contributions are delivered in the hospitals, where they necessarily pass from the control of the Commission. Of more than a million articles sent through one of the largest of its channels of supply, it has been ascertained that not one hundred have miscarried or been dishonestly used. Discreet and trustworthy agents are constantly employed in visiting all divisions of the army, including those on the Southern coast, the Mississippi and the Western frontier, to observe their wants, to direct supplies where they are most needed, and to secure, as far as practicable, their honest use. The Commission does not undertake to deliver articles to individuals, and declines to receive contributions with any restriction as to their destination within the limits of the force employed in the service of the Nation, it being one of its secondary objects to strengthen the sentiment of National unity wherever it can come in antagonism with State or local pride. The distribution of hospital supplies is but a branch of the work of the Commission. It employs the best professional talent which can be obtained in the country to aid its larger purpose—to do all that is possible for the health and vigor of our fighting men, to lighten their burden, and to sustain their spirits under the privations and hardships which are an essential part of successful warfare. For this purpose contributions to its treasury are solicited. They may be directed to the Treasurer, G. T. STRONG, Esq., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Commissioners under appointment from the President of the United States: Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D.; Prof. A. D. Bache, LL. D.; George W. Cullum, U. S. A.; Alexander E. Shiras, U. S. A.; Robert C. Wood, M. D., U. S. A.; William H. Van Buren, M. D.; Wolcott Gibbs, M. D.; Samuel G. Howe, M. D.; Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D.; Elisha Harris, M. D.; J. S. Newberry, M. D.; Geo. T. Strong, Horace Binney, Jr., Right Rev. Thos. M. Clark, D. D.; Hon. Joseph Holt, R. W. Burnett, Hon. Mark Skinner, Frederick Law Olmsted.

Contributions of suitable supplies for the sick and wounded will be received at the rooms of the Woman's Central Relief Association, No. 10 3d-av., Cooper Union, New-York. For further information apply in New-York at the local office of the Commission, No. 823 Broadway, or by mail to FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary, Washington.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NORMA—LORINI.

Director............J. GRAU.

TO-NIGHT, (FRIDAY,) Nov. 14, NORMA.

NOTICE.—Seats can be secured TO-DAY for TO-NIGHT'S NORMA and the GRAND GALA MATINEE, TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC; BEER & SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway, and SIBELL & SALISBURY'S, No. 7 Nassau-st.

Mr. Grau has much pleasure in announcing that

MME. LORINI,

Whose success in the principal Opera Houses of Europe has drawn forth the highest encomiums of the Press, will have the honor of making her first appearance here since her return from Europe,

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Nov. 14,

In Bellini's grand Tragic Opera of

NORMA.

SIGNORA LORINI,

In her great tragic rôle of Norma.

Signora LORINI'S European engagements are such that she can only appear two or three times prior to her departure.

MLLE. MORENSI as ADALGISA.
MACCAFERRI as POLLIONE. SUSINI as OROVESO
Musical Director and Conductor............Sig. MUZIO

TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) Nov. 15, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
IL TROVATORE.

Leonora	Signora GUERRABELLA
Azucena	Mlle. MORENSI

BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, BARILI.

PRICE OF ADMISSION TO THE MATINEE, ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR SECURED SEATS, Which can now be secured at the usual ticket offices.

Meyerbeer's latest and most celebrated Opera of

DINORAH, (Le Pardon de Ploermel,)

for which the most extensive preparations are being made, will be produced for the first time in New-York,

On WEDNESDAY NEXT, Nov. 19,

in which

Mlle. ANGIOLINA CORDIER will mak her début.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE.

SATURDAY, NOV. 15, AT 1 O'CLOCK,
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
IL TROVATORE.

Leonora	Signora GUERRABELLA
Azucena	Mlle. MORENSI

BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, BARILI.

Admission to all parts, $1. Seats can be secured without extra charge, at all the ticket offices, commencing to-day.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. Wheatley begs leave to inform the public that

EDWIN FORREST

Will appear this evening, and for

THIS OCCASION ONLY,
FRIDAY, Nov. 14,

In his powerful character of

"JACK CADE,"

In the great American Tragedy of the same name.

Nights of performance of

EDWIN FORREST,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.

Nights of performance of

MATILDA HERON,
TUESDAY and SATURDAY.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.

No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

DIRECTOR............CARL ANSCHUTZ.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the extraordinary demand for seats, to witness the opera of the MAGIC FLUTE—the greatest success of the season—and to conform with the general desire of the patrons of the Opera, Mr. ANSCHUTZ begs to announce that this opera will be performed for two nights more.

On FRIDAY and SATUDAY, Nov. 14 and 15,

Mozart's chef d'oeuvre of

THE MAGIC FLUTE.
(Die Zauberfloete.)

Will be presented in the perfect style which has won for it the unanimous approbation of the Press and the public.

NEW COSTUMES, NEW SCENERY,
INCREASED CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

On SUNDAY EVENING—
GRAND SACRED CONCERT.

FIDELIO

Will be shortly produced with the same perfection as the MAGIC FLUTE.

GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD BAND.

The first Promenade Concert of the season will take place at the Seventh Regiment Armory, on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, 1862.

TICKETS

Can be obtained of the Orderly Sergeants of the several companies,
or of members of the Regiment, only.

POSITIVELY

No tickets sold or money taken at the door on the evening of the Concert.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FIVE THREE-STORY brick dwelling-houses, now finishing, with free-stone trimmings, bay windows to basement and first story, and all the modern improvements; built by the Messrs. Thorps; house 20x45, lot 20x100, north side of 70th-st., near 4th-av., and within one block of the Ramble and Skating-pond of the Central Park. Apply to M. SMITH, No. 1 Pine-st., or of Mr. THORP, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND attic brick house and lot, No. 327 Henry-st., Brooklyn, within three blocks of six churches, five to eight minutes' walk from South or Hamilton ferry; neighborhood unexceptionable; will be sold very low; terms to accommodate. Apply to B. ROCKWELL, No. 84 Broad-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTGAGE, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

A RESIDENCE WANTED, WITH LAND attached, value not to exceed $40,000, for which I will pay part cash and the balance in first-class unincumbered Western property. Call from 9 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 5 P. M., or address M. C. SMITH, at Fowler and Wells', No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOREIGN MINISTERS OR THOSE WHO desire a very superior furnished dwelling and out-buildings complete, within an hour's drive of the City, on moderate terms, address A. T. C., Box 108 *Times* Office.

RAHWAY, N. J.—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, NINE rooms and kitchen, green blinds, fruit, &c.; lot 75x100, on Milton-av., near railroad. Address S. S. HILL, on the premises, or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room, with use of basement for washing; rent, $16 per month till 1st May, or can be rented for a year from that day, also.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT OR LEASE—A FIVE-STORY brown-stone English basement house in 7th-av., between 13th and 14th sts., containing all the modern improvements. Rent low to a good tenant. Possession Dec. 1. Apply at No. 119 Warren-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A LONG TERM, THE PROPerty known by the street number 70, (seventy,) in Murray-st., two doors west of College-place. Apply to G. M. OGDEN, Treasurer of Columbia College, 71 Wall-st.

TO LET—A ROOM, 25x40, OF SHOP NO. 177 WEST 33d-st., lit with gas, and every convenience; well adapted for any shop or manufacturing business. Apply on the premises, rear building.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A MODERN-built house, between 14th and 60th sts., in fee, costing not more than $5,000; part cash will be paid at the time of sale, the remainder in quarterly installments. Address, with the real name of the owner and location, J. P. HOUSE, Box No. 3,329 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR, (NO CHILDREN,) a furnished house until May 1, between Madison and 6th avs., and 20th and 30th sts. If not fully furnished the advertiser would add what may be required from his house in the country. Address Mr. HAMILTON, Box No. 3,520 Post-office.

WANTED—A ROOM SUITABLE FOR A PHYSICIAN'S office—a pleasant front room in an English-basement house preferred; location between 20th and 35th sts., and 6th and Lexington avs.; furnished. Address M. C., College of Physicians and Surgeons.

WANTED TO RENT—A HOUSE BETWEEN 8th and 13th sts., 6th-av. and Broadway. Address, stating rent, Box No. 106 Post-office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

A FINE STOCK OF ROSEWOOD, WALNUT, mahogany and grained parlor suites, in silk, satin and plush, just opened by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, No. 87 Bowery, at very low prices.

ENAMELED ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND EBONY CHAMBER SETTS, a surplus stock, at cost, by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, at No. 87 Bowery.

SPRING, HAIR AND HUSK MATTRESSES, best quality, guaranteed, by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, No. 87 Bowery.

DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, OF NO. 87 BOWERY, guarantee all work as represented.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION.—THE MIRACULOUS healing powers of the Apostolic day revived by the new practice of Medicated Electricity and Electrical Remedies, as prepared and applied by Dr. PHELPS, Professor of Electro-Therapeutics, diseases of females, &c. Rooms No. 25 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Entrances in Broadway and 13th-st.
Doors open at 7½; begins at 8.

FRIDAY—
Second night of

THE COMIC DRAMA.

In five acts, written expressly for Mr. Wallack, with
SPLENDID NEW SCENERY,
(By Isherwood.)
entitled
CENTRAL PARK,
OR THE HOUSE WITH TWO DOORS.

Received on Wednesday evening, by a full and fashionable audience, with peals of laughter and bursts of applause; the artists called before the curtain at the end of each act.

With the following very excellent distribution:

Wyndnam Otis	Mr. Lester Wallack.
Kerr Flamberry	Mr. John Gilbert.
Mr. Myrtle	Mr. Norton.
Harry Dunsford	Mr. Reynolds
Robert Crutch, (from England)	Mr. Young
Bayley	Mr. Parkes
Skeesicks, (a boatman)	Mr. C. Parsloe, Jr.
William	Mr. Turner
Grabbles, (a City Policeman)	Mr. Browne
Dobson, (a Central Park ditto)	Mr. Hudson
Mrs. Kerr Flamberry	Miss Mary Gannon
Flora Myrtle	Miss Madeline Henriques.
Bridget Tooligan	Mrs. John Sefton
Mittens	Mrs. Reeves

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.

ACT FIRST—Exterior of Mr. Flamberry's House and Garden, near Central Park.

ACT SECOND—Exterior of Mr. Flamberry's House, as before.

ACT THIRD—A Batchelor's Apartments in 26th-st.

ACT FOURTH—Drawing-room in Flamberry's House.

ACT FIFTH—Lake at Central Park.

This scene will represent the Park with all the effects of foliage, rock and water, as it appeared during the recent Autumn weather.

SATURDAY—Third time, CENTRAL PARK.

MONDAY (first time here)—the Comedy, by Garrick and Coleman, THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE,
With Superb Scenery and Appointments
AND AN UNRIVALED CAST.

TUESDAY—CENTRAL PARK.
WEDNESDAY—BOSOM FRIENDS.

In preparation, the
BACHELOR OF ARTS,
HENRIETTE, and
THE WAY TO GET MARRIED.

WINTER GARDEN.

FAREWELL
FAREWELL
FAREWELL
BENEFIT
BENEFIT
BENEFIT

of
EDWIN BOOTH,
and
LAST APPEARANCE
but one.

On THIS EVENING, (Friday,) Nov. 14, the performances being for the

FAREWELL BENEFIT
of
EDWIN BOOTH,

and his last appearance but one, he will appear in

TWO OF HIS GREATEST IMPERSONATIONS,

As
PESCARA,
in
The APOSTATE,
(First time this season,)

And as
SHYLOCK,
in the fourth act of the
MERCHANT OF VENICE.
MRS. JULIA BENNETT BARROW
as
FLORINDA
and
PORTIA.

On Monday, 17th, those world-renownded artists,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
will appear.

PROF. JOHN W. S. HOWS

Respectfully announces his Annual Course of
PUBLIC READINGS,
at Dodworth's Hall, Broadway, on FRIDAY, Nov. 14,
and two following Fridays.

To commence at ¼ before 8 o'clock.

Tickets Fifty cents. Course Tickets, $1; do. admitting a lady and gentleman, may be obtained (with programmes) at D. Appleton & Co.'s, Rushton's, Astor House, and of Mr. Hows, No. 5 Cottage Place.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.

EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26

PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$165
Second Cabin Passage	100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$140
Second Cabin Passage	80

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, NO. 4 Bowling Green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON,

LOW RATES OF PASSAGE.

One of the following steamships will leave Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River, monthly,
Commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 1, at noon:

ILLINOIS	2,500 tons	AMERICA	2,500 tons
EMPIRE CITY	1,800 tons	BONAPARTE	3,000 tons

For San Juan del Norte, (Greytown,) connecting with first-class steamships on the Pacific Ocean, on the arrival of passengers at San Juan del Sur, and proceed from there direct to San Francisco.

For further information apply at the office of
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY............Nov. 10. | TUESDAY............Dec. 9.

Passage money to Nassau	$50.
Passage money to Havana	70.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW	Saturday	Nov. 15.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	Nov. 22.
ETNA	Saturday	Nov. 29.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	110	Steerage to Paris	48
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $105, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORWEGIAN, Capt. McMASTERS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Nov. 16. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $198; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship NEW YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, NOV. 22, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to

LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,

at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.

For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and waybill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad at contract prices.

GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK, LEAVING AT 4 O'CLOCK, INSTEAD OF 5.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS will, on and after Nov. 19, leave James-slip, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.

A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager............Wm. Wheatley.

Full and fashionable houses greet
GABRIEL RAVEL AND TROUPE
AND YOUNG AMERICA
EVERY EVENING.

In announcing the return of this celebrated troupe, the management begs to state that under no circumstances can the engagement be prolonged beyond

TWELVE NIGHTS.

The beautiful and comic pantomime of
JEANNETTE AND JEANNOT.

GABRIEL in his celebrated character of JEANNOT.

PUNCHINELLO.

YOUNG AMERICA in his extraordinary performances, and the TRAPEZE by the WONDER OF THE WORLD.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, 1862,

Will be presented, the beautiful comic pantomime of
JEANNETTE AND JEANNOT.

Jeannot	Gabriel Ravel
Jeannette	Mad. Marzetti

After the farce the amusing comic ballet divertissement of

PUNCHINELLO;
OR, A DAY IN VENICE,

Introducing the extraordinary performance of Young America. To conclude with

YOUNG AMERICA,
Or the THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.

The entertainment will commence with Poole's comic interlude, entitled

MARRIED YESTERDAY,
By the Dramatic Company.

With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.

Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents; Secured Parquet Stalls, 75 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents.

The performance will commence at 7¾ o'clock. The doors will open at 7¼ o'clock.

TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) Nov. 15,
A GRAND RAVEL MATINEE.

Box book now open.

PALACE OF MUSIC,

14th-st., corner 6th-av.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.
GREAT SUCCESS.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.

This beautiful Hall is entirely remodeled and improved—a new floor has been laid to command a full view of the stage, &c., neat, warm and comfortable.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS

comprise the following well-known performers:

Raynor, Gray, Clifford, Davis, Eddie, Lockwood, Solomons, Frising, Gibbs, Reozzi, Wertzer, Livingston, Hill, Johnson, &c.

By request of many families,

A GRAND MATINEE
On WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN,
commencing at 3 o'clock.

Doors open in the evening at 6¾; commence at 7¾.

Tickets 25 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS,
Lessees and Proprietors.

FRIDAY, NOV. 14.

Third week of the new extravaganza, written by Sylvester Bleeker, entitled

THE TREATY WITH JAPAN.

GEORGE CHRISTY............as............Julius Quackenbush

Which will be performed

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,

in conjunction with the usual varied and excellent bill of entertainment, comprising songs, glees, choruses, sentimental and comic ballads, by

THE BEDOUIN ARABS OF COLOR.

Every SATURDAY, A MATINEE,

for ladies and children, commencing at 3.

TERESA CARENI,

THE CHILD PIANIST, 8 years of age, will give her

FIRST GRAND CONCERT,
At Irving Hall, on
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25,

for which occasion the most eminent artists are engaged. Further particulars in future advertisements.

A FAIR WILL BE HELD BY THE LADIES' Association of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Resurrection, at the corner of 5th-av. and 23d-st., under the hotel, commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., and continuing during the week.

A FAIR WILL BE HELD AT THE ORPHANS' HOME AND ASYLUM, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in 49th-st., corner of Lexington-av., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 18, 19 and 20, from 11 A. M. till 10 P. M. Donations of fancy articles and refreshments will be thankfully received.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.

Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depôt.

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10, and New-York at 11 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 1, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE.—NEWARK TO NEW-YORK, VIA HOBOKEN.—The extension of the Morris and Essex Railroad to Hoboken, having been completed, trains will run on and after Nov. 19, 1862, as follows:

Leaving Morris and Essex Depôt, Newark:	Leaving New-York:
6 A. M.	Barclay and Canal-st. Ferries, 6.45 A. M.
7.30 A. M.	Barclay and Canal-st. Ferries, 8.15 A. M.
9 A. M.	Barclay and Canal-st. Ferries, 9.45 A. M.
10.30 A. M.	Barclay and Christopher-st. Ferries, 12 M.
1 P. M.	Barclay and Canal-st. Ferries, 2.45 P. M.
3.30 P. M.	Barclay and Canal-st. Ferries, 4.15 P. M.
5 P. M.	Barclay and Canal-st. Ferries, 5.45 P. M.
6.30 P. M.	Barclay and Canal-st. Ferries, 11 P. M.

Tickets to Newark can be obtained at the Ferry, at either Barclay, Canal or Christopher sts., New-York, or at the Depôt at Hoboken.

N. B.—Passengers *via* Christopher-st. will connect with the trains by leaving New-York 15 minutes in advance of the above time.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.

At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 9 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 9:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10.40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-street: 6 A. M., Mail; 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 4 P. M. Way; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily for Dunkirk Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with board, a large front room on the second floor. Good references will be given and required. Apply at No. 200 West 32d-st.

BOARDING.—A LADY AND GENTLEMAN, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family at No. 157 Fort Green-place, Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN, A NATIVE OF France, will teach French, music, drawing and penmanship, as a compensation for his board. Address V. V., Box No. 2,340 Post-office, New-York.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a first-class house, at No. 5 St. Luke's-place. Location convenient to stages and cars.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can find a comfortable home in the central part of Brooklyn, near the City Hall, in a strictly private family. Terms very moderate. Address A. C. C., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Rooms suitable for a married couple, or a gentleman, at No. 13 Poplar st., within three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

BOARD WANTED, IN A STRICTLY PRIvate family, for a lady, two children and nurse; a quiet home is desired, and the most unquestionable references will be given and required. Address, with full particulars, D. W. S., Union-square Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—A MARRIED LADY DEsires a home for the Winter, where she can be comfortable and quiet. Answer for three days, to Mrs. L. D. GRAW, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

TO LET, WITH BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMily will let a front room or parlor, with board; location desirable. Call at No. 199 West 32d-st., or address Box No. 2,406 Post-office.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PARLOR AND be room, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

The Manager has engaged
FOR A VERY FEW DAYS ONLY.
FOR A VERY FEW DAYS ONLY.
THE
ESQUIMAUX FAMILY,
ESQUIMAUX FAMILY,
ESQUIMAUX FAMILY.

Consisting of a man, woman, and child.

Brought to this country from Davis' Straits, Greenland, by C. F. HALL, Esq., ARCTIC EXPLORER.

They will be on exhibition from 10 A. M. till 12 M., from 2 till 4, and from 6½ till 10 P. M.

ONE WEEK MORE,
OF
COMMODORE NUTT,
COMMODORE NUTT,
THE
$30,000 NUTT,

Who has just returned from Washington, where he has had the honor of appearing before

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND HIS CABINET,

as well as the

EMBASSADORS FROM FOREIGN COURTS,

from whom he has received many valuable presents.

As he is nearly ready to sail for Europe, he cannot possibly

REMAIN HERE BUT A FEW DAYS.
REMAIN HERE BUT A FEW DAYS.

He will be seen

AT ALL HOURS, DAY AND EVENING,

and at intervals, and on the stage, during each dramatic entertainment, will

GIVE A VARIETY OF PERFORMANCES,

including songs, dances, military drill, relate his history, &c., &c. Also, to be seen

MADAGASCAR ALBINO FAMILY.

New and beautiful

LIFE-LIKE WAX FIGURES
OF GEN. HALLECK, GEN. BURNSIDE,
GEN. BANKS, GEN. POPE, GEN. CORCORAN,
GEN. McCLELLAN,

and the glorious old hero and patriot

COMMODORE FOOTE.

Also an exact likeness of that curious creature, the

WHAT IS IT

in consultation with

JEFF. DAVIS and BEAUREGARD,

regarding the cause of this rebellion. WHAT IS IT?

Also, life likenesses of

QUEEN VICTORIA and the PRINCE OF WALES.

OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA
PERFORMING BEARS

May be seen day and evening, and, at intervals, will

PERFORM VARIOUS ASTOUNDING TRICKS.

THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, and a million other wonders.

BOUCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA,
PAUVRETTE; OR, UNDER THE SNOW,

will be produced, by urgent solicitation,

THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING,
at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

Mr. WM. B. HARRISON, Impromptu Comic Singer, appears at each performance.

Admission to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,

OF NEW-YORK, WILL OPEN ITS
THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION, ON
MONDAY, Nov. 17,
AT
THE GALLERY OF THE FINE-ART INSTITUTE,

No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.

Choice Pictures by Stuart, Allston, Trumbull, Cole, Inman, Stewart Newton, and by our first living American Artists, including Louis Lang's "Return of the Old Sixty-ninth," with fine specimens of Foreign Works, from the collection of Wm. H. Webb, Esq., and others.

L. J. VERNET'S

Picture of the
BAY AND MARKET
of RIO DE JANEIRO,

now on exhibition, for two weeks only, at
GOUPIL'S, NO. 772 BROADWAY.

Admission, 25 cents.

IRVING HALL.

FATHER REED'S OLD FOLK'S
FOURTH GRAND CONCERT,
Will take place on
FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 14.

New Costumes, Songs, Duetts, and Chorus. Songs of our Forefathers. Tickets 25 Cents.

Last Concert on Saturday Evening.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.

Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

LECTURES.

COOPER INSTITUTE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 14,
For the Benefit of the U. S. Sanitary Commission,
CAVALRY,

Its History and Employment in War—Its Efficiency and Numerical Strength in European Armies in Contrast to the Arm in the U. S. Army—No Army Can Succeed Without It.

Maj. H. ROBINSON, on invitation, will Lecture on the above subject.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.

Tickets procured at the door.

Admission 25 cents

IRVING HALL.

THE DISTINGUISHED
IRISH ORATOR AND LECTURER,
Mr. MASON JONES,
will deliver his
FIRST LECTURE IN AMERICA
ON MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 17,
his theme being
GARIBALDI
AND
THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION, 50 Cents, can be obtained at the Hall; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Sons', No. 543 Broadway; Appleton's Bookstore, No. 445 Broadway; and at Sibel & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.

Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time.

Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

RAVEN & BACON,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes.

Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—(First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

CHURCH ORGANS.—FOR SALE—1 TWELVE-stops, sub-bass and pedals; 1 six-stops, with pedals; 1 second-hand, with four stops, in complete order, price $250; 1 parlor six-stops, walnut case, price $400.
W. H. DAVIS, No. 40 Downing-st., New-York.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS J. & C. FISCHER—Acknowledged the most durable and best Pianos—wholesale and retail, on very reasonable terms, at the manufactory and wareroom, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of horizontal and upright pianos, new and second hand, for sale or hire.

LOST AND FOUND.

$700 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE SAG Harbor Savings Bank on the night of Oct. 31, 1862, the following bonds and notes:

Four U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, $500 each, 19th August, 1861, numbered B, 3,389; A, 3,391; B, 3,392; C, 3,393; twenty fifties, 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, interest payable 19th February and August; numbered from 4,845 to 4,864, both inclusive.

Eight U. S. Bonds for $1,000 each, coupons of 6 per cent. attached, of 1881, Nos. 7,977, 8,527, 4,477, 4,478, 2,386, 2,387, 2,388, 4,513.

Two U. S. Bonds for $500 each, coupons of 6 per cent. attached, of 1881, Nos. 3,658, 3,659.

All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above securities.

The above reward will be paid by me on recovery of said property, and no questions asked.

R. E. TOPPING, No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York.

STOLEN—A HORSE, BUGGY AND HARNESS. The horse is a medium size bay, round form, small star on forehead and flag tail. The buggy has a leather top, blue cloth lining, not much worn. (Sweeneaton, maker.) The harness was very good, letter M on the winkers, soft hand pieces. $50 reward will be paid for the apprehension of the thief and the recovery of the property, or $30 for the property alone.

D. W. NORRIS,
No. 6 East Houston-st., New-York.

LOST—ON THE 12TH INST., SOMEWHERE BEtween the freight depôt of New-York and New-Haven Railroad and Pier No. 7 North River, one box hardware, marked "Catherine Strong, Philadelphia, Pa." The finder will be liberally rewarded by sending the box to the freight depôt, corner of Elm and Franklin sts.

CHAS. ROCKWELL, Agent.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Champion with $706,780 in Treasure.

ANTIOQUIA SURRENDERED TO MOSQUERA.

The United States mail steamer *Champion*, Capt. Wilson, from Aspinwall Nov. 4, at 3½ P. M., with treasure and passengers to D. B. Allen, arrived yesterday morning.

The following summary of news is from the Associated Press correspondent, under date of Panama, Nov. 4:

There is not a word of news since the last mail, beyond a couple of burglaries.

There have been no arrivals from the South or Central American coast.

The *St. Louis* got in this morning bringing, in addition to her San Francisco cargo, $650,000 in Mexican treasure and 66 bales of cotton.

By the English steamer from Carthagena we have the highly important report that Antioquia, the great stronghold of Arboleda's party, has quietly passed over to Mosquera. This will be likely to bring the war to a speedy termination, which we all sincerely trust it may.

The United States ship *Saranac* sailed yesterday from Menco, under command of Capt. Middleton—Capt. Lanman being transferred to the *Lancaster*.

The *Lancaster* and *St. Mary's* are here in port.

The following is the *Champion's*

SPECIE LIST.

FROM ASPINWALL.		J. G. Parker & Son..	$6,600
Wells, Fargo & Co...	$530	J. Hiller & Bro........	13,300
Colgate & Hoffman...	500	J. T. Hayward........	7,000
Handey & Hoadley...	2,516	H. Cohn..............	23,000
F. Probst............	2,500	J. B. Newton & Co....	35,000
Scheopler & Co.......	5,000	A. S. Rosenbaum&Co	43,400
		Scholle Bros.........	22,000
Total..............	$11.045	Jennings & Brewster.	25,500
FROM SAN FRANCISCO.		M. Hawley...........	6,200
Order...............	$28,364	S. Straus, Bro. & Co..	35,586
Panama Railroad Co.	9,189	Jno. Phelan.........	5,000
T. Watson & Son.....	14,000	F. Baker............	30,050
L. McMurray & Son..	1,000	Metropolitan Bank...	20,774
P. Naylor...........	5,000	Wells, Fargo & Co...	300,500
Wm. Meyer & Co.....	10,060		
Rosenstock & Price...	15,000	From S.Francisco.	$695,735
J. H. Coghill........	8,500	From Aspinwall....	11,045
Wm. Heller & Co.....	15,000		
P. S. Crowell.......	3,524	Total.............	$706,780
Dewitt, Kittle & Co...	15,250		

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

No Local News of Importance—The War in the Interior—Gen. Mosquera Completely Successful—Canal Taken Prisoner—A National Convention to Meet—The Transit Business—Naval.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1862.

We have no local news of importance, the State, under the new *régime*, being perfectly tranquil.

The South and Central American steamers are not due till to-morrow.

The British mail steamship *Solent*, from Carthagena, which port she left day before yesterday, arrived at Aspinwall last night, with important news from the interior of this Republic. The war between the Centralists, represented by Ex-President Ospina and his party, and the Liberals, headed by Gen. Mosquera, is ended, with the complete triumph of the latter.

Gen. Mosquera's troops, as you have already learned, completely defeated Gens. Jiraldo, Enao and others, on the 18th day of September, in a general engagement in the State of Cauca. Gen. Mosquera has sent 4,000 men, under Gen. Gutierrez, toward Pasto, to which Province Gen. Arboleda had fled with only 1,000 of the remnant of the Centralists, and before this, Arboleda, if not overtaken and captured, has taken refuge in Ecuador.

Arboleda and the Cauca being thus disposed of, Gen. Mosquera, who had entered Cauca with a reinforcement of 4,000 men, finding the war ended there, marched upon the rich and populous State of Antioquia, the only one of the nine in opposition to him, and brought it to terms without any opposition worth noting. By an official dispatch, dated Honda, Oct. 17, 1862, we learn that "the State of Antioquia, since the splendid triumph obtained by the Federal (Liberal) forces in Santa Barbara, had no other resource but to submit to the Government, accepting peace, by virtue of which it submits to the Government of the United States of Colombia."

Then follows a decree, dated at Tolima, Oct. 12, which raises the blockade established by Gen. Mosquera against the ingress or egress of goods into Antioquia, and reinstating commerce with it as heretofore.

After this comes a decree, dated Carthagena, Oct. 25, 1862, liberating, in consequence of the pacification of Antioquia, all the political prisoners in the State of Bolivar, and for a three days' rejoicing and *fêtes* in consequence of the termination of the war and the solidification of the Government under Mosquera.

In the neighborhood of Bogota all was quiet. The last band of guerrillas, called Guascas, under command of Canal, brother of the *soi-disant* President of New-Granada, had been destroyed, and Canal himself taken prisoner.

Col. Vieco, who went from Panama to Rio Hacha, and there endeavored to get up a reaction against the Government of Mosquera, was defeated at Valle Dupar, with the loss of 100 men, and fled. He had only about 400 men in all.

The National Convention for the framing of a new Constitution, &c., for the "United States of Colombia," to supersede that of the "Confederation of New-Granada," was appointed to meet at Carthagena on Dec. 8, and Deputies have been formally notified to be there on that day. Gen. Mosquera will be present.

Notwithstanding this happy state of things for the Liberals, they seem to be a little unruly, as they have just expelled by threats Gen. Mejia, Collector of the Customs at Carthagena, and he has come to Panama. He was appointed by Gen. Mosquera.

The increase of the transit business in goods across this Isthmus is very rapid and great. During the month of October, over two millions and a quarter of dollars in value of goods from New-York alone passed over the railroad for San Francisco. Beside this, was the immense quantity of the Company's New-York sailing vessels for Central and South America, and the large amount that comes monthly by the Holt Line of steamships from Liverpool, to say nothing of the goods for local consumption. The *Constitution*, on her last trip up from Panama to San Francisco, took 1,200 tons of goods.

The steamer *Champion* arrived out at Aspinwall on the 31st ultimo, with between 600 and 700 tons of goods for San Francisco, (much more than she ought to carry, with passengers.) She had rather rough weather for a heavily loaded ship the first two days out, and her decks and cabins got the full benefit of the sea-water, with but little injury to cargo, however. She takes home, to-day, 400 passengers—this large increase growing out of the opposition Nicaraguan line.

The United States steam frigate *Saranac*, Commander Middleton, left Panama for Acapulco on Saturday last. The United States steam-corvette *Lancaster*, Acting-Rear-Admiral Bell, and commanded by Capt. Lanman, is still at Panama. Also the United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys*, under Lieutenant-Commander Shirley. The British have the war steamer *Cameleon*. The French, nothing. The United States brig *Perry*, Lieutenant-Commander Newcomb, is still at Aspinwall, waiting to be relieved by the *Bainbridge*.

Fire in Mitchell, C. W.

Mitchell, Thursday, Nov. 13.

A fire here to-day destroyed a whole block of buildings in the business portion of the town. Loss about $26,000.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Interesting from Venezuela—The Government of Gen. Paez—Reception of the New American Minister—Blockade of Maracaibo—Capture of Another Vessel by the Rebel Cruisers—Narrow Escape of the Minister, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Caracas, Thursday, Oct. 9, 1862.

The Government of Venezuela, to which the United States has now accredited a Minister Resident, is at this moment rather peculiarly but vigorously constituted. The Ministers are as follows:

Gen. Jose Antonio Paez, Supreme Chief.
Señor Pedro Jose Rojas, Secretary-General.
Gen. Scheeuria, Minister of War and Marine.
Gen. Benito Figueredo, Chief of Staff.
Señor Morales Marcano, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction.

The Secretaryships of Finance and of the Home Department are vacant. Gen. Paez, so familiarly and favorably known throughout the United States during his years of exile, is affectionately regarded here as "the Father of his Country," and is even styled so in the journals, but, according to the customs of the country, his substitute has been already named, to take his place in case of his death or absence, in Señor Rojas, the Secretary-General. This gentleman was for many years a resident of New-York, and is one of the most remarkable men I have ever met with. He has the eye of an eagle, a person tall and commanding, a demeanor at once dignified and courteous, and the bearing of a true statesman in every action. Although scrupulously neat in his dress, his care-worn features show that his mind is entirely engrossed with the responsibilities of his arduous position. He rarely sleeps more than four hours of the twenty-four, and is not only felt but seen in everything that is done looking to the pacification or development of his country.

The Council of State is a body which Gen. Paez has summoned around him for conference. It is constituted as follows:

Silvestre Guevara, Archbishop of Caracas and Venezuela, President.
Mariano Fortique, Bishop of Guayana, Vice-President.
Gen. Jose Felix Blanco.
Dr. Jose Santiago Rodriguez.
Dr. Joaquin Boton.
Dr. Carlos Elizonda.
Gen. Marturell.
Ex-officio, the Secretary-General, and the Adjutant-General or Chief of the Staff.
Dr. Ramon Palenzula, Secretary.

Judge Culver, the Minister Resident of the United States, having formally announced himself, was received by Gen. Paez and his Ministers at the palace of the Government on Tuesday last. The spacious and elegant apartment in which the reception took place is rather tastefully furnished. Among its adornments is a full-length portrait and a bust of Bolivar, and also the sash he wore during the war of independence. From the windows of the apartment is seen the main square, or market-place, on the opposite side of which is seen the Cathedral, where an elegant tablet is erected to the memory of the Liberator.

At 3 o'clock the Minister presented himself, and after a brief interview in the parlor of the Secretary-General, was presented to Gen. Paez in the main saloon, or audience chamber of the palace. Both parties were attired in the plain suit of black which is known throughout the world as the diplomatic dress of the representatives of the United States—the Supreme Chief, in his sincere deference to the institutions of the United States, declining to appear in the superb uniform which he is accustomed to wear on State occasions. Judge Culver said:

Your Excellency: I have the honor to present the autograph letter, addressed by His Excellency, the President of the United States of America to your Excellency, accrediting me as Minister resident near the Government of Venezuela.

It gives me great pleasure to repeat to your Excellency, as I am instructed to do orally, the sentiments of friendship and regard therein expressed by the President of the United States, and the sincere desire entertained both by himself and the people of that country, that those relations of friendship and commercial intercourse, which have so long and so happily subsisted between the two Republics should be strengthened and perpetuated on the great principles of justice, liberty and benevolence.

Your Excellency is aware that the Government, whose accredited Minister I have the honor to be, is passing a very severe ordeal, well calculated to test both the strength and stability of its institutions and of its organic law.

But I am most happy in assuring your Exellency that the President of the United States, and the enlightened and brave people over whom he presides, entertain no doubt whatever of the ultimate ability of the Government to reëstablish its authority, vindicate its honor, and to put down the unhappy insurrection which has attempted its overthrow.

The people of the United States, and the people of Venezuela, I am sure, alike regard as a sacred principle the right of every nation to govern itself, to modify and change in a peaceable and constitutional manner its forms, its administration and its institutions, and that, too, without the interference of foreign nations. Venezuela has often exercised this right, and so also have the United States, and the action of each in that behalf has been recognized by other Governments.

The two Republics—Venezuela and the United States—were founded on a common principle, that man is capable of self-government—that the people have a right to govern themselves—that the will of the majority fairly expressed and constitutionally ascertained, is to govern and control—that the object of all Governments should be to secure their people in the enjoyment of their inalienable rights.

I trust it will be the constant aim and endeavor of the two Republics to cherish a sacred regard for these great and fundamental principles, thereby strengthening the bond of friendship, and rendering indissoluble those ties that now so happily unite them together.

Your Excellency will pardon me for saying that I should do injustice to my own feelings were I to omit, on this occasion, to say that the distinguished Supreme Chief now at the head of the Government, is held in the kindest remembrance and esteem by the people of my country, and especially by those of my own city, who had the honor of his personal acquaintance, and whose distinguished guest he was for a time.

In conclusion, your Excellency will allow me to reiterate to you the most heartfelt wishes of the President of the United States for the continued happiness and prosperity of the people of Venezuela, and of my own sentiment of highest regard and consideration for your Excellency personally.

At the conclusion of these remarks, the Supreme Chief rose and said:

Mr. Minister: It is for me a matter of just satisfaction to see you among us in the capacity of representative of a friendly nation which is entitled to all our sympathies. I say a just satisfaction, for the sentiments you have this moment uttered are a pledge that the ties which have hitherto bound together the two countries are to be made, if possible, stronger and stronger.

I have been, and am deeply grieved at the misfortunes which afflict your country, ere this so eminently peaceful and happy, and it affords me much gratification to hear that your Government, aided by an enlightened and courageous people, possesses all the means required to cause its authority to be reëstablished throughout the vast extent of territory which constitutes the great North American nation.

Venezuela is also experiencing the calamities of a protracted and cruel war, which has decimated its population and laid waste so much of its material wealth. But I entertain the confident hope very soon to see the public peace restored, and to witness also the restoration of those industrial arts which will revive the advantages we have for a time foregone.

To my satisfaction you have profited by this solemn opportunity once more to proclaim the great American principle that every nation has the right to adopt such institutions and laws as are selected by the majority of its own people, without the intervention of any foreign Power. The Government of the United States is the result of the will of its people; so is also the Government of Venezuela; and I hope soon to succeed again in reorganizing my country by convening those elected by the people to frame its future Constitution.

You have kindly brought to my mind the many delicate and marked attentions bestowed upon me in the United States, and especially in your own city. That epoch in my life, in which I received the generous hospitalities of your countrymen, is connected in my mind with the most gratifying recollections.

I acknowledge with particular pleasure that an immense gratitude is due by me to that country, and I humbly entreat Divine Providence speedily to restore to it all its pristine blessings and all its due political importance among the nations of the earth.

I thank the worthy President of the United States for his benevolent sentiments toward Venezuela. In selecting you to represent the United States in this country he has given us a token of that cordiality which I value in the highest degree, and in which I rejoice very sincerely.

In conclusion, I beg you to accept, Sir, the assurance of my personal esteem and consideration.

At the conclusion of these remarks both parties were seated, and after the interchange of a few familiar inquiries and responses, the Minister took his leave. The scene was one of great impressiveness and solemnity. Venezuela is naturally one of the richest and most favored of the South American Republics, but reduced by its incessant intestine commotions to a condition of abject poverty. Its present Government, however, has the confidence and affections of the people, and is fast recovering for the country the respect and confidence of other nations. Its present illustrious Chief has a reputation throughout Europe, as well as America, for his patriotic self-sacrificing devotion to his country, his warm-hearted benevolence and philanthropy as a man, and his enlightened patriotism as a ruler. Although nearly eighty years of age, he seems as hale and hearty as when I first saw him in New-York thirteen years ago. He is still one of the best equestrians of the age, and seems as fond of the saddle as ever. Every day he is to be seen in the streets, attended by one or two of his staff officers, and is very frequently at the Palace of the Government before breakfast, visiting the various offices. In the several departments of the Government he has also called around him men who seem to have imbibed much of his own nature, and is rapidly evolving order from the chaos in which he found things on his return from the United States.

The proclamation for the blockade of Maracaibo has just been read in the streets, and has been delayed in its application to American vessels sixty days. There can be no doubt of the ability of the Government to enforce this blockade, and its consequences cannot fail to be extremely disastrous to the fortunes of the rebels. By a glance at the map it will be seen that the harbor is held by a very narrow strait, perfectly commanded by fortifications, which are in the possession of the Government. All the approaches to Maracaibo, Coro, Casigua, Fort San Carlos, Altagracia, &c., are all held by the Government, while on the west the insurgents are completely hemmed in by mountains, some of which are covered with perpetual snow. It would be very well for the United States if its blockade of the Southern ports could be equally effective. By the way, the bark *Joseph Maxwell*, which left Philadelphia on the 6th of September, (two days before the *Dallett*, which has since arrived,) has neither been seen nor heard of, and is now given up by the consignees as captured by the rebels. It was generally thought that the American Minister to Venezuela was to go out in the *Maxwell*, and the rebels were, accordingly, on the look out for her. An iron-clad rebel war steamer, supposed to be the *Ovieto*, was reported at Cardenas on the 19th, and two others are known to have been cruising off the Bahamas. The *Maxwell* has, doubtless, fallen into their hands; but the Minister is here.

In my next I shall endeavor to give you something of a description of this remarkable country. Its natural productions are among the most interesting I have ever met with, and, for purposes of commerce, its geographical position is unsurpassed. The flora of this region is among the richest of the earth; the cacti, the sensitive mimosæ, the century plant, the pineapple, the feuschia, and, indeed, all our rare exotics flourish, and even rankle here like weeds at the wayside.

Yours, &c.,
EXCELSIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND

The Change of Commanders—Rosecrans and Buell—Reminiscences—The Mill Spring Battle-Field.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Columbia, Adair County, Ky., Friday, Oct. 31, 1862.

It is related of JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke, that while taking supper at a hotel, he ordered his cup changed; the waiter asked him if he would have coffee? The eccentric Virginian answered, "If you call that stuff tea, I'll take coffee; if it is coffee I'll take tea—anything for a change." The following order which met us at this place to-day, shows that we are under a new jurisdiction; at least we are for the present in a new department:

Headquarters, Department of the Cumberland, Louisville, Oct. 30, 1862.

General Order No. 1.—By directions of the General-in-Chief, the undersigned assumes the command of the Department of the Cumberland, and the troops under Gen. Buell's command, which will constitute the fourteenth army corps.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General Commanding.

To say that the above, the first order of Gen. Rosecrans, created any enthusiasm among the troops of this corps of the army, would not be strictly true, while to convey the idea that Gen. Buell is the first choice of the army as its leader in the Southwest, would be still more untrue.

A change of commanders, and particularly the change which has just been made, gives, at least, no dissatisfaction. Like Randolph, with his cup, we were beginning to say "anything for a change." Slow as our army was to lose confidence in and give up the leader to whose control it had so long been accustomed, it receives order No. 1 with hope, fortified by the precedents of the new commander, that something more than marching and counter-marching will be done. Gen. Rosecrans has the confidence of the army, and will prove himself worthy of it. His arduous, cautious and fatiguing campaign in Western Virginia, his subsequent career in Mississippi, and his recent brilliant victory at Iuka entitle him to the confidence of the nation and of the army. There is, at all events, more of pleasure than of pain in the army at the change of leadership.

Contrary to expectations at Summerset, we do not remain here for equipments. The army goes to Glasgow, for which town we leave to-morrow morning. Gen. Wood's Division, of this corps, left this morning. The Divisions of Gens. Van Cleve and Smith follow in the morning. At Glasgow our equipments, &c., will be received. We were four days reaching this place from Somerset, there being no intervening point whence letters could be sent. We passed many localities of historic interest in this war. We left Somerset at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 28th, and reached Fishing Creek at 9 o'clock. We were now at the crossing of Fishing Creek, where Humphrey Marshall and Zollicoffer were figuring near a year ago, and where Gen. Shoepf met with such difficulties in crossing, about the time of the battle of Mill Springs. The bluffs commanding the ford, and projecting into this stream in the shape of a tongue, have been fortified and protected by rifle pits overlooking the vallies below. At Fishing Creek there is a salt-work establishment on a small scale, which turns out thirty bushels of salt a day, and which has done its share in supplying the rebels with the article of salt whenever they have come into Kentucky through the Cumberland Gap. After crossing Fishing Creek the road is over a country abrupt and hilly, putting to the strongest test the moral inclinations of the best of Quartermasters, teamsters and Commissaries. We crossed the hilly range and camped 12 miles from Somerset, on a level plain. We passed the battle-field of Mill Springs, which is a half mile from the road. I took occasion to visit the battle-field. It is six miles from Mill Springs. The battle was fought on the 19th of January last. The engagement began at Logan's Cross Roads, in Russell County, and extended over some old fields adjoining. There is little to be seen marking the first Union victory of importance in Kentucky. A mound of earth, under which are the remains of 186 rebels who fell in the action, and the spot where Zollicoffer fell at the hands of Col. (now General.) Fry, of the Fourth Kentucky, are the principal points of interest. Mill Springs, from which the battle takes its name, is in Wayne County, across the Cumberland, full six miles from where the engagement actually occurred.

From Logan's Cross Roads the road is better, passing through a comparatively level country. Everywhere we saw marks of the march of troops and the effects of the campaign last year. Corduroy roads and mud sinks, and ravines filled with timber, sticks and stones, to enable our wagons and artillery to get through last Winter, met us at every turn of the road. By slow marches we reached Columbia to-day.

The county of which Columbia is the county seat, Adair, is one of the earliest settled in Kentucky. The land, though poor, is a vast improvement upon the Wild Cat country, where few signs of civilized life are met with. The people of the county talk with pride of Gen. Adair, from whom the county derived its name, and whose memory is held in respectful reverence. This county is also the former home of the rebel Gen. Sterling Price, whose birth-place is sixteen miles from town. This much consolation belongs to the rebels of the county, who furnished quite a number of recruits for Bragg, when he first made his advent into Kentucky.

The rebels, while at this place, were made welcome by many of their friends, and feasted and toasted with much *éclat*. They took possession of the Post-office, and carried off all the postage-stamps. The Union citizens suffered great indignities. The general feeling now is, that rebel raids into Kentucky are about at an end.

We will not remain long at Glasgow. Nothing short of the capture of Knoxville and Chattanooga and the relief of the people of East Tennessee, will satisfy the army. Reports are still to the effect that the rebels are aiming to take Nashville. McCook and Rousseau were, at last accounts, near Bowling Green. The mails received here to-day, the first had for weeks, give evidence that we are again in a country where telegraphs and railroads are appreciated.

CURTIUS.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of United States Gunboat Western World.

The United States steam gunboat *Western World*, Acting Master Saml. B. Gregory, arrived yesterday in five days and twelve hours from Port Royal, *via* Hatteras Inlet, where she stopped twelve hours to repair rudder. She left at Hatteras Inlet the United States steam gunboats *Miami* and *Chocura*, having Rear-Admiral Lee and suite on board.

The following is a list of officers of the *Western World*:

Acting Master, Samuel B. Gregory; Acting Engineer, John Ross; Acting Ensign, Chas. H. Cheesbrough; Surgeon, Oswald Warner; Paymaster, G. D. Husbands, Jr.; Acting Master's Mates, Joseph Gregory, Jr.; John H. Gilley, Thos. Leaha; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Chas. St. Clair, F. G. Farroat; Purser's Clerk, Geo. Peck.

A deserter from a battery on the Ogeechee River, Ga., had given the information that the steamer *Nashville* was lying near this battery. Her machinery and boilers were being taken for a ram building at Savannah. Three rams were being built there, one of which was finished, and Beauregard had said that he would retake Fort Pulaski by the 27th ult.

St. Catherine's Island was evacuated by the rebels. St. Simon's Island was garrisoned by a company of negroes, two boats' crews of whom had a little expedition up the Darien River, and captured a rebel Deputy-Marshal and two pickets.

The health of our troops at Port Royal was satisfactory.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

Election Over—The Result in Illinois—The Cause—Rapid Movement of Troops—Gen. Fremont in Chicago—Business Affairs.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Chicago, Nov. 10.

Our election is over, and the result has already passed into history. It is sorry comfort to be able to say that Illinois has done no worse than some of the other States who voted on the 4th—yet this is all that is left us.

You will probably set me down as no prophet in regard to political matters, as the result has reversed my calculations in relation to members of Congress. But in these times all calculations seem to fail. I did not suppose that party drill could be so strong in its influence as it has proved to be. The Union candidate for Congress at large has always been a leading and popular democrat, but he runs only about even with the other candidates—in some localities a few votes ahead and in others a few behind. It is evident that he did not receive any considerable number of votes from his old party associates. In three districts the Republicans duplicated their candidates. Two of the Independents were withdrawn before the election, but much ill feeling had been created by the controversies which had taken place.

The Legislature is Democratic in both parties, thus enabling that party to fill Judge Douglas' vacancy. Many consider that the difference between Mr. Browning, who has occupied the seat, and any Democrat that may be chosen, is so slight, that the change will not be materially felt.

The great cause of the triumph of the Opposition here, as elsewhere, has been the absence of so many of our voters in the army. The result would have been reversed, could our soldiers have voted, like those of Iowa and Wisconsin. But it cannot be concealed that there were other causes at work, which coöperated in producing the above result. The "leader" of the Times on the election, tells the whole story and strikes a responsive chord in tens of thousands of loyal hearts. That article ought to be read to the President every morning while over his coffee, until the whole policy in regard to the conduct of the war is changed. The dissatisfaction and impatience of the people hereabouts are rapidly passing into indignation. McClellan is fast losing what few advocates he has had among loyal people. He has but few supporters or advocates now in the West, except among those whose loyalty is suspected. All feel that there must be a change, either in action, or in the leaders of the army. The country will not long submit to the present way of doing things.

It is to be hoped that the Metropolitan papers will follow the subject up, until the Government is roused from its stupor. The people of the West care nothing about men. They would as soon have McClellan at the head of our armies as any one else, if he will prove himself equal to the position, and meet the expectation of the country. The President should be made to see and feel that he is fast ruining himself, his party and the cause by the course which is now being pursued. We must have a change, is the universal demand of all loyal men. All prefer a change of policy to a change of men—but, if we cannot have the one without the other, let us have both, and that without delay.

The rapid movement of troops from Illinois and the adjacent States toward the Southwest, leads us to hope that something important will be attempted, and if attempted under the present leadership, we have all confidence that it will be accomplished. Forty-five of the new regiments of this State have already departed for the field; others are getting in readiness as rapidly as possible. We hear with regret, however, that some divisions of the army are already preparing to go into Winter quarters. There should be no such thing known as Winter quarters until the rebellion is crushed.

Gen. Fremont had an enthusiastic reception in this city, on Friday evening. He came up from St. Louis, *en route* for New-York. He was met, a few miles out, by a committee of citizens, and at the dépôt by the *citizens themselves*, and escorted to his hotel. He passed through the street in an open barouche, drawn by four grays, and was everywhere greeted with demonstrations of applause. On arriving at the Tremont House, an immense crowd filled the adjoining streets. In response to the demands of the multitude, he appeared upon the balcony, and spoke a few words of thanks—pleading indisposition as a reason for not making a speech. There was a perfect furore of enthusiasm, showing the strong hold Gen. Fremont has upon the affections of the people of the West particularly. The recent publication of Frank Blair has caused much indignation, and he has lost in this quarter what few friends he had left. Gen. Fremont is the man of the people yet, let his enemies say what they may of him.

CLAY.

Hon. Cassius M. Clay delivered a lecture in this city on Saturday evening, having for his subject the President's Emancipation Proclamation, and the policy it represents. The discussion of the various matters connected with the subject, as well as the subject itself, was able and elaborate. Of course this policy was sustained by the speaker in its length and breadth. His sentiments were received with an enthusiasm that gave evidence that there is no mistaking the sympathies of the loyal people of the West upon this absorbing question.

The question is universally asked, Why has not Gen. Clay been assigned a command? Is it because he is in favor of putting the rebels through on the "double-quick?"—or what is it?

BUSINESS, ETC.

The weather is delightful—such as becomes our glorious Western Autumns. With us the Fall is usually the pleasantest season of the year. We do not agree with Bryant that the "melancholy days have come" on the advent of November. On the contrary, we can say that the bright, the beautiful days have come—mild, genial, life-giving, vigor-imparting, soul-inspiring days, when a new impulse seems given to all animal life. It is not Indian Summer, but something like it, and it often extends well nigh unto Christmas.

Our streets are as full of life and activity as ever. There is, apparently, no falling off in business as yet. Everybody, in all departments of trade, appear to have all they can do, and at profitable figures.

Notwithstanding the advanced state of the season, grain is still shipped by lake quite largely. On Saturday, the shipments were 160,000 bushels, principally to Buffalo. The shipments for the week exceed a million of bushels. On Saturday the receipts were—flour, 11,973 barrels; wheat, 50,000 bushels; corn, 116,481 bushels; oats, 24,468 bushels; rye, 3,900 bushels; barley, 4,186 bushels.

The packing season has commenced with the prospect of an increase of business, even as compared with last year. Thirty-four thousand hogs were received last week, and 3,800 beeves. The market ranges from $2 50 to $3 90—averaging about $3 50—for hogs. Beef cattle seem mostly to be of inferior grades, and prices rule low. A large portion of those arriving are taken for the army.

Iowa has commenced the exportation of the products of Sorghum; considerable quantities having already been received in this city from that State. Quite a large number of counties will have a surplus beyond home consumption.

The railroads centering here, continue to do an increased business. The Chicago and Northwestern road has just been opened to Green Bay, which is regarded as an important extension. It opens a new route to the Lake Superior country.

The Prize Steamer Caroline.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Nov. 13.

The steamer *Caroline*, formerly the *Arizona*, arrived at the Navy-yard on Tuesday evening. She is a prize-vessel, and was captured by the United States steam gunboat *Montgomery*, on the blockading squadron off Mobile. The *Montgomery* is commanded by Capt. Hunter. On the 26th of October last he asked permission to take a cruise in the vicinity. Shortly after leaving he fell in with the *Caroline*, and chased her six hours before she was brought to. She was immediately taken into the harbor of Pensacola, Fla. After remaining there a short time, she was ordered by the Admiral to Philadelphia. The crew of the *Caroline* consists of fifty men, taken from the United States ship *William G. Anderson*. Their term of service has expired. They left Pensacola on the 2d of November, and reached the Navy-yard at 7½ P. M. on Tuesday evening, making the passage in nine days between the two ports.

The *Caroline* brought the mate of the prize vessel, a master and one of the engineers. The two latter were formerly in the same capacity on board the rebel steamer *General Rusk*, which was run ashore by a United States war vessel. The passage was generally good on the way home. They experienced stormy weather from St. Augustine, Florida, to the Capes, however. The steamer behaved well. She is a fine vessel, and will bring a considerable sum when sold by the United States Marshal. Her cargo consists of powder, munitions of war, cigars, wines, and an assorted cargo generally. The cargo is valued at $250,000, at the least calculation. This will give the "jack tars" on board of the *Montgomery* a large amount of prize money. The Prize Commissioners were on board of the *Caroline* early yesterday morning, and the hatches were closed and locked according to law.

Admiral Farragut sends a request to the Navy Department to have her fitted up as a dispatch boat, to run between New-Orleans, Ship Island, and the blockading fleet. When captured, she was fitted up in magnificent style, with a larder of forty days good provisions on board. The rebel master, R. B. Forbes, will be sent home on board of the dispatch boat *Connecticut*. He is a New-Jerseyman by birth. The crew will be transferred from the *Caroline*, in a day or two, to the receiving ship *Princeton*. They will then be paid off and discharged. The officers of the *Montgomery*, with the exception of the prize-master, were taken from the gunboats *Richmond* and *Kensington*. This was owing to the *Montgomery* being out from port but a short time. It was, consequently, thought advisable to send home officers who have been in service for some time.

There are sixty berths in the *Caroline*. They are all finely arranged with mattresses, blankets, sheets, &c. If the rebel Captain has succeeded in getting the vessel into a Southern port, he was to have received $36,000, according to stipulation. But unfortunately for him the cruisers of Uncle Sam were too much alert for his benefit.

The *Caroline* was built at Wilmington, Delaware, in the year 1858. Her burden is 950 tons. Her cargo is from Nassau, N. P.

The following is a list of the prize officers:

Acting Ensign Commanding, Wm. C. Putnam; First Master, J. Russell Howell; Second Master, James O. Glanerty; Assistant Acting Chief Engineer, Wm. C. Hampton; Third Assistant Engineer, R. W. Renshaw; Thirt Assistant Engineer, R. W. Waters.

Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows.

Trenton, N. J., Thursday, Nov. 13.

The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of this State, adjourned last evening. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Israel Harris, M. W. Grand Master; Ephraim Bateman, R. W. Deputy Grand Master; J. W. Orr, R. W. Grand Warden; J. H. Phillips, R. W. Grand Secretary; R. M. Smith, R. W. Grand Treasuer; Joseph L. Lamb, R. W. Grand Representative.

[Advertisement.]

On and Off.—There is something in the manner of taking off a hat which has long been supposed as indicative of a stylish gentleman. But more recently the preference has been given to putting it on, since the hat itself has emanated from the magic hands of Knox, No. 212 Broadway. As an agent of grace everybody takes this hat.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Champion, from Aspinwall—Mrs. Carlton, 2 children and nurse; B. Ohn, Miss Milliken, Miss Cheeseman, H. Anderson, Mrs. Lehman and daughter, Mrs. Dow and dughter, Miss Williams, H. Kellogg, F. Smith and family, Mrs. Le Count and child, Miss Raynor, C. M. Hays, Mrs. Lowell and 2 children, Mrs. Davis and daughter, J. Polack, Mrs. Burdell, Mrs. Maltman, child and nurse; O. Tomlinson, Mrs. Howe, J. C. Ward, P. Hardenburgh, J. Clark, T. Newman, J. Sampson, J. C. Lill, J. Chrisholm and family, R. McPherson, C. Taylor, J. Burns and family, L. Gottig, Miss Simpson, J. C. Hunt, P. Roodhouse, W. H. Strang, O. H. Tiff, Capt. Mitchell, Thomas Sayer, J. Anderson and niece, Mrs. Wood and child, Mrs. Rice and child, Mrs. Demont and child, W. D. Carter, R. King, Mrs. Sheldon and child, Mr. Strowbridge and family, Mrs. Thayer, A. Sitcell, H. Roe, Mrs. Harris and child, R. C. Chappell, Mrs. Latham, G. F. Wright, J. Newman, Joe Pentland, and full complement in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 45 | Sun sets.... 4 44 | Moon rises.... 11 51
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 12 52 | Gov. Island. 1 41 | Hell Gate.... 3 03

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Nov. 13.

Cleared.

Ships Banshee, (Br.,) Moss, Matamoras, J. H. Donohue; St. Peter, Savin, Havana, W. W. Russell, Bro. & Co.; Neptune, Peabody, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.

Barks Gustemunde, (Hanov.,) Kulken, London, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Abd-el-Kader, Nickerson, Malaga, H. D. Brookman; Argean, Potter, Naples, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Tuisko, (Brem.,) Danneman, London, Unkert & Co.; T. B. Bartram, Nichols, Vera Cruz, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Margaret, (Br.,) Finley, Cork, E. Gillebrand; Goodspeed, Dunton, Dublin, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Iddo Kimball, Ulmer, Cadiz, Metcalf & Duncan; Sparkling Sea, Munson, Lisbon, I. B. Gager; Harold, Clapworth, Queenstown, John Jackson.

Brigs Mary Alvina, Ames, Havana, T. A. R. Webster; F. H. Rowland, McCarty, New-Orleans, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Mathilde, (Dan.,) Tennesen, Cort, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Ann, Yates, Monrovia, Yates & Porterfield; Navasink, (Aust.,) Pussich, Cork, W. F. Schmidt; Dudley Buck, Crane, Beaufort, J. S. Whitney; Fred. Eugene, Crockett, Boston, W. S. Brown; Peerless, (Br.,) Sterling, Antwerp, H. J. & C. A. De Wolff.

Schooners Undine, Baker, Bridgeport, Baker & Dayton; S. N. Smith, Liscum, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Hannah Westbrook, Littlejohn, Portsmouth, G. L. Hatch; F. A. Smith, Anderson, Philadelphia; Lydia Ann, Lawson, Washington, D. C., Van Brunt & Slaght; F. P. Simpson, Ellis, Port Royal; John Warren, Lozier, Washington; Rebecca, Joline, do.; Haxall, Bogert, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Pallas, Pendleton, Rockland; Gun Rock, Parker, Elizabethport, G. L. Hatch; Chief, Newcomb, Perth Amboy, T. B. Chase & Co.; Lovett Peacock, Lingo, Alexandria, D. C. Murray; Boxer, Rankin, Portsmouth, N. H.; Mary Arosti, Dilson, Boston; R. Carson, High, Chester, Van Brunt & Slaght; Essex, Post, Philadelphia; Abby B., Baker, Port Royal, J. F. Heyer; Billow, Wass, Addison, Me.; J. T. King, Clendennin, Calais, Me., Jed Frye & Co.; E. Davidson, Allen, South Amboy, J. B. Chase; Henry Finck, Davis, Washington, master.

Sloop Henry Shannon, Vale, New-Haven.

Arrived.

U. S. M. steamship Champion, Wilson, Aspinwall Nov. 4, at 3½ P. M., with treasure and passengers to D. B. Allen. 12th inst., at 10 A. M., passed Panama Railroad Co.'s brig ——, bound north.

U. S. steam gunboat Western World, Acting Master Samuel Gregory, Port Royal via Hatteras Inlet 5 ds. and 12 hours.

Steam transport Planet, Young, Washington, D. C., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Steam transport Wm. Whilden, Ragen, Washington, D. C., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Steam transport Thomas Sparks, Allen, Washington, to D. D. Tompkins.

Steam transport Taconey, Pierce, Washington, to D. D. Tompkins.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Artisan, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Minnesota, Garrett, Baltimore, with mdse. to W. Dalzell.

Steamer Laurel, Christofer, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer J. B. Mollison, Eckman, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer H. Burden, Loper, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Middlesex, Cox, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Bark Brothers, Mariner, Cienfuegos Oct. 11, with molasses to Geo. S. Stephenson & Co. Has had a continuation of heavy N. and N. W. gales the entire passage; stove boat.

Bark Quincy, Hooper, New-Orleans 21 ds., with sugar, &c., to John J. Hannah. Had very heavy weather on the passage; during the passage, Wm. Lund, seaman, a native of Topsham, Me., jumped overboard and was drowned.

Bark Lucy Frances, Gray, New-Orleans 20 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co. 3d inst., off Charleston, spoke U. S. gunboat Bienville, all well.

Bark Alice Tainter, Hayden, Matanzas 22 ds., in ballast to J. & N. Smith & Co. Experienced heavy northerly and westerly gales off Cape Hatteras.

Bark Loveland, (Norw.,) Hansen, Oran, Algiers, 50 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Columbia, (Ital.,) Mertal, Genoa 48 ds., in ballast to Ralli & Co.

Bark Marius Cæsar, (Fr.,) Martin, Point Petre, Guad., 23 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Gan Eden, (of Boothbay,) Reed, New-Orleans 20 ds., with sugar to C. C. Duncan.

Bark H. Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Duntze, Barbados Oct. 24, with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Magdalena, Day, Aspinwall 33 ds., with hides to J. F. Joy.

Brig Samuel Churchman, Curtis, Miragoane 18 ds., with logwood and cotton to Robt. Murray. Had heavy gales from N. of Hatteras, with heavy sea. 8th inst., in lat. 36 40, lon. 75 20, fell in with bark John Griffin, (of Searsport,) Nichols, 14 ds. from New-Orleans for New-York, with foremast gone by the deck, mainmast gone below the deck, and mizzenmast standing. She had shipped a heavy sea on the night of the 7th, which stove bulwarks and started her leaking; laid by her 16 hours, and when parted co. she was under ten staysails, the wind from N. The Captain wanted his owner to look out for her with a steamer.

Brig Georgia, Paddock, New-Orleans 20 ds., with sugar to N. H. Brigham. 8th inst., lat. 37 30, lon. 71 30, passed a bark bound S., showing a white signal with black letter W in it.

Brig Prince of Wales, (Br.,) Partridge, Nuevitas 14 ds., with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co. Has experienced very heavy weather, and lost part of deck-load of molasses.

Brig Abby P. Fenno, (Br., of St. John N. B.,) Mussell, Manzanilla Oct. 12, with cedar, honey, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Gen. Baylis, Noyes, Bordeaux 40 ds., with mdse. to Smallwood, Earl & Co. Has had very heavy weather from N. W. to S. W.; was 23 ds. from the Grand Banks.

Brig Rosalie, (Ital.,) Ceempa, Marseilles 53 ds., with mdse. to F. Cousinery & Co.

Brig John Freeman, (of Boston,) Crowell, Bermuda 12 ds., with hides to Smith, Jones & Co.

Brig Waverley, Adams, Trinidad, Cuba, Oct. 17, with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Mecosta, Havens, Turks Island 24 ds., with salt to Darrell & Co.

Brig Providentia, (Meckl.,) Ahrens, Rotterdam 110 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schr. Kate Merrill, (of Brookhaven,) Weeks, Liverpool via Long Island Sound, 47 ds., with coal to Merrill & Abbott. Has had very heavy westerly gales the entire passage; carried away flying-jibboom, fore-topmast, and all head sails.

Schr. Sea Ranger, (of Orleans,) Smith, Martinique Oct. 18, via Grand Turk 27th, with salt to Wilson & Cammann. Has experienced heavy weather north of the Gulf Stream, lost and split sails, &c.

Schr. Enchantress, (of Newburyport,) Devereaux, Havana Oct. 31, with sugar to Merrill & Abbott. Sld. in co. with bark R. H. Holbrook for New-York; the brigs Royalston, and Wild Pigeon, for do., sld. Oct. 29.

Schr. D. B. Baylis, (of Brookhaven,) Jayne, Salt Cay Oct. 28, with salt to master. 9th inst, lat. 37, had a heavy gale from northward, split foresail and lost jib.

Schr. J. F. Farland, Crowell, Port Royal 4 ds., in ballast to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. Fannie Currie, Nickerson, Port Royal 10 ds., in ballast to Bassett & Nickerson.

Schr. Camilla, Appleby, Eastport 10 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. Herschel, Birdsall, Alexandria 3 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Julia A. Hallock, Burgess, Washington, D. C., 4 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Caroline, Fox, Elizabethport, with iron for Philadelphia.

Schr. O. T. Binns, Cook, Nianticoke 2 ds., with wood.

WIND—Sunset, N. W., light.

Miscellaneous.

San Francisco, Oct. 21—The ship Rattler has damaged her cargo by salt water. Ship Cuterion, from Boston, has also damaged cargo by salt water, and sprung her foremast.—(By letter.)

The ship Sea King, and schr. Eckford Webb, previously reported as below, are probably errors. The ship Fanny McHenry, also reported below, was bound into Philadelphia.

The steam transport Trenton, reported missing, arrived at Washington, D. C., on Friday, 7th inst.

The break in the Delaware and Raritan Canal has been repaired, and navigation is resumed.

Spoken, &c.

Ocean Traveler—brig, Oct. 30, hence, going into Nuevitas.

St. Mary—bark, from New-Orleans for Boston, 9th inst., off Hatteras.

Foreign Ports.

Arr, at Aspinwall Nov. 3, bark James Smith, from New-York. Cld. Oct. 28, bark Xantho, New-York.

At Matanzas 20th ult., brig Flora, Woodhouse, from New-Orleans, seeking frt.

At Havana Oct. 31, bark Emma, hence, discg., and others before reported.

At Salt Cay Oct. 28, brig Scotland, for New-York same day.

At Miragoane Oct. 30, brigs Monticello, for Boston, ldg; Maria, do., do.

At Martinique Oct. 18, brig Pico, and Br. schr. Itasca, discg.

At Grand Turk, Oct. 27, bark Medora; and Br. brig Havelock, ldg. for New-York.

At Trinidad, Cuba, Oct. 17, bark Mary, for New-York in 4 ds.

At Cienfuegos Oct. 11, bark Cienfuegos, Freezy, for New-York next day.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS

PRONOUNCED
BY
CONNOISSEURS
To be the
"Only Good Sauce,"
And applicable to
EVERY VARIETY
of
DISH.

EXTRACT
of a Letter from
A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN
at Madras,
TO HIS BROTHER
at Worcester.

May, 1851.
"Tell Lea & Perrins that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The above Sauce is both *popular* and *economical*. In soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., a *delightful* flavor and *zest* is imparted.

For sale by Grocers and Fruiterers generally.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, New-York,
Agents for Messrs. Lea & Perrins.

Beware of counterfeits.

A PURE TOBACCO.
YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.
GOODWIN'S
PURE
YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.
FREE FROM ALL IMPURITIES.

For sale by all tobacco and cigar dealers, and at wholesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER,
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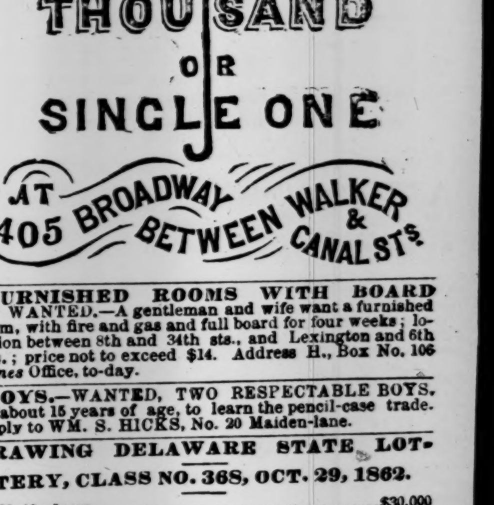

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman and wife want a furnished room, with fire and gas and full board for four weeks; location between 8th and 34th sts., and Lexington and 6th avs.; price not to exceed $14. Address H., Box No. 106 *Times* Office, to-day.

BOYS.—WANTED, TWO RESPECTABLE BOYS, about 15 years of age, to learn the pencil-case trade. Apply to WM. S. HICKS, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

DRAWING DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 368, OCT. 29, 1862.

25, 29, 40, drew	$30,000
14, 20, 73, drew	10,000
31, 59, 77, drew	7,000
34, 63, 78, drew	5,167
14, 25, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 73, drew	1,000
20, 73, 77, drew	1,000
20, 59, 77, drew	1,000
31, 59, 78, drew	1,000
31, 63, 78, drew	1,000
34, 46, 63, drew	1,000
14, 25, 29, drew	1,000
25, 29, 73, drew	1,000
20, 25, 29, drew	1,000
25, 29, 77, drew	1,000
25, 29, 59, drew	1,000
25, 29, 31, drew	1,000
25, 29, 78, drew	1,000
25, 29, 63, drew	1,000
25, 29, 34, drew	1,000
25, 29, 46, drew	1,000
25, 40, 73, drew	1,000
20, 25, 40, drew	1,000
25, 40, 77, drew	1,000
25, 40, 59, drew	1,000
25, 31, 40, drew	1,000
25, 40, 78, drew	1,000
25, 40, 63, drew	1,000
25, 34, 40, drew	1,000
25, 40, 46, drew	1,000
14, 20, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 77, drew	1,000
14, 40, 59, drew	1,000
14, 31, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 78, drew	1,000
14, 40, 63, drew	1,000
14, 34, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 46, drew	1,000
14, 73, 77, drew	1,000

In addition to the above, there were distributed 35 prizes of $600 each; 20 prizes of $500 each, and 32,302 prizes of various denominations, amounting to the sum of $475,225.

For information or circulars, address
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del